



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

March 19, 2008

MR. ERNIE LAZAR
APARTMENT 6
577 SOUTH THORNHILL ROAD
PALM SPRINGS, CA 92264 7884

HFS pamphlet
#1A, 14

Defenders of State Sovereignty
+ Individual Liberties

105-32909
105-408

Subject: FILE NUMBER 105-236

FOIPA No. 1088145- 000

Norfolk #1 - #35
7/11/55 - 1/11/56

f. 10/24/54

Dear Requester:

The enclosed documents were reviewed under the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA), Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Deletions have been made to protect information which is exempt from disclosure, with the appropriate exemptions noted on the page next to the excision. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted in the file to indicate where pages were withheld entirely. The exemptions used to withhold information are marked below and explained on the enclosed Form OPCA-16a:

Section 552

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| <input type="checkbox"/> (b)(1) | <input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(A) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(2) | <input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(B) |
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Section 552a

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| <input type="checkbox"/> (k)(1) |
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Rev. Henry W. Fancher, Jr.

Segregation:
God's Plan
and God's
Purpose

201 page(s) were reviewed and 200 page(s) are being released.

☐ Document(s) were located which originated with, or contained information concerning other Government agency(ies) [OGA]. This information has been:

- ☐ referred to the OGA for review and direct response to you.
- ☐ referred to the OGA for consultation. The FBI will correspond with you regarding this information when the consultation is finished.

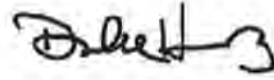
☒ You have the right to appeal any denials in this release. Appeals should be directed in writing to the Director, Office of Information and Privacy, U.S. Department of Justice, 1425 New York Ave., NW, Suite 11050, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001 within sixty days from the date of this letter. The envelope and the letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal" or "Information Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

☐ The enclosed material is from the main investigative file(s) in which the subject(s) of your request was the focus of the investigation. Our search located additional references, in files relating to other individuals, or matters, which may or may not be about your subject(s). Our experience has shown, when ident, references usually contain information similar to the information processed in the main file(s). Because of our significant backlog, we have given priority to processing only the main investigative file(s).

If you want the references, you must submit a separate request for them in writing, and they will be reviewed at a later date, as time and resources permit.

☒ See additional information which follows.

Sincerely yours,



David M. Hardy
Section Chief
Record/Information
Dissemination Section
Records Management Division

Enclosure(s)

Material responsive to your specific request is enclosed.

To minimize costs to both you and the FBI, duplicate copies of the same document were not processed.

The enclosed records were located in the Norfolk Field Office pursuant to your request to that office.

Due to the age and condition of the original documents, we have found that some of the copies reproduced therefrom have been extremely difficult to read. While we realize the quality of some of the documents are poor, every effort has been made to obtain the best copies available.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Serial Description ~ COVER SHEET 11/27/1990

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 1
Page 189 ~ Duplicate to page 178

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X Deleted Page(s) X
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, Norfolk

DATE: July 11, 1955

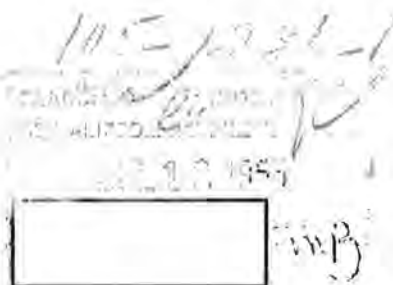
FROM : *JH* Director, FBI (105-32909)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-26-2007 BY 60324 AUC BAW/STP/CLSSUBJECT: DEFENDERS OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY
AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Information has been received that the captioned organization maintains Post Office Box 1503 in Norfolk, Virginia, and Post Office Box 7583 in South Norfolk, Virginia.

For the information of the Norfolk Office by letter dated May 24, 1955, the Richmond Office was instructed to institute inquiries concerning this organization and to submit a report in this matter suitable for dissemination to the Department.

The Norfolk Office is instructed to initiate inquiries concerning the activities of this organization and the individuals connected therewith, which inquiries should be handled in accordance with instructions set out in SAC Letter 55-40. A report suitable for dissemination to the Department should be submitted to reach the Bureau no later than 60 days after receipt of this communication by your office. The Richmond Office is being designated origin in this matter.

2cc - SAC, Richmond (105-405)



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

RICHMOND

REPORT MADE AT RICHMOND	DATE WHEN MADE 7/13/55	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/9,10,13,14,15,16,21,30;7/7/55	REPORT MADE BY WHC:SL
TITLE DEFENDERS OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY-X	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties (DSSIL) chartered by Virginia State Corporation Commission October 26, 1954, with principal office in Richmond, Virginia. Purpose of group as set out in Certificate of Incorporation are to disseminate information concerning fundamental principles and concepts of federal government and regard for federal system; teach and proclaim necessity of federal government restricting itself to proper sphere and preserving sovereignty of states; to instill worth to each individual of liberties citizens of the United States of America have enjoyed and increase determination to defend these liberties by all honorable and lawful means against encroachment; seek by all honorable and lawful means retention by states of full rights and power to regulate within its borders in a manner most conducive to happiness and good of its citizens, its own domestic arrangements and within limits of law to study and investigate, plan and advocate means by which people of each state may enjoy the right and power in domestic matters, whether educational, recreational, economic, social or otherwise, to provide medium through which those desiring to further these purposes may make views known throughout the country and bring to bear influence for accomplishment of same; to cooperate with others adhering to like principles in furtherance of those principles; and in furtherance of principles enumerated. Full text of Certificate of Incorporation set out with list of officers and Board of Directors. [redacted] of the DSSIL,			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
		105-23612	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 1 - Bureau (105-22909) REGISTERED MAIL 2 - Norfolk (105-1000) REGISTERED MAIL 3 - Richmond (105-105)		[redacted]	

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"(3) To publish a magazine, newspaper or other periodical and to employ an editor and such other persons as may be needed or helpful in the operation of same, to make all necessary contracts and do such other needed or useful lawful acts as may be helpful in connection therewith.

"(4) To appoint, employ and retain representatives to present the governing bodies in locality, State and Nation the views of this association and to advocate legislation favorable to those views, to oppose legislation hostile to those views.

"(5) To appoint, employ and retain individuals, firms, corporations or associations for the organization and coordination of associations throughout the State and Nation with purposes similar to those for which this association is formed.

"(6) To take all actions suitable and proper for the accomplishment of any of the purposes or attainment of any of the objects above set forth or which are designed to further the same, either alone or in association with any other corporation, firm or individual; and to do any and every other act or acts, thing or things, which an association of this character may legally do.

IV

"To the extent that it may be possible to do so, a chapter of this association shall be organized in each of the counties and independent cities of Virginia, but there shall be only one chapter in each county and independent city. The members of the several chapters shall be members of this association, but the members of this association shall have no voting power.

V

"This association shall be governed by a Board of Directors whose aggregate number shall not exceed one hundred and fifty (150). The entire voting power shall be vested in the directors who may take any lawful action for or on behalf of the association which might be taken by members having such voting power or by stockholders and directors under any provision of the law of Virginia. There may be one director

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from each chapter. The members of each chapter may nominate one of its members for election by the board of directors as a director of the association. In addition, the Board of Directors shall elect not more than ten directors at large from the membership of the association. In the event of a vacancy amid the directors at large, the Board of Directors shall elect a successor; and in the event of a vacancy occurring amid the directors nominated by any chapter, the Board of Directors may elect a director from that chapter in which the vacancy occurs who shall serve until the Board elect a director from said chapter from nominations submitted by that chapter.

VI

"The Board of Directors may, by a resolution passed by a majority of the whole board, in their discretion, designate not less than 10%, and in no event less than three, nor more than twenty-five, of their number to constitute an Executive Committee who shall have and exercise the powers of the Board of Directors in the management of the business and affairs of the association during the interval between Board meetings to the extent permitted by law.

VII

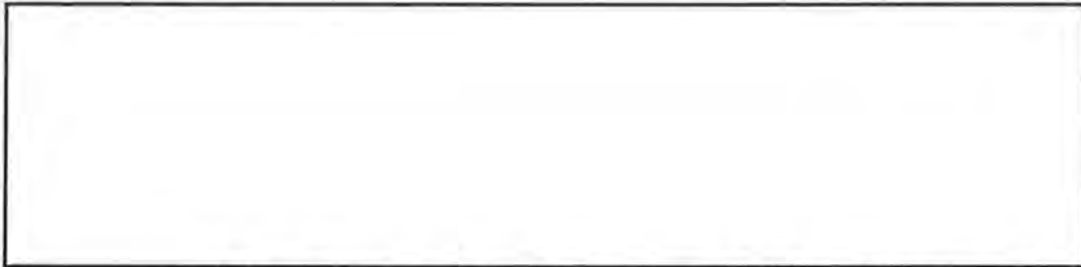
"The names and residences of the directors who are to manage the affairs of the association for the first year of its existence are as follows:

DIRECTORS

RESIDENCES

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"The names and residences of the officers of this association for the first year, unless sooner changed by law, are:

OFFICERS

OFFICE

RESIDENCES



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VIII

" The period for the duration of the association is unlimited.

IX

" The amount of real estate to which its holdings at any time are to be limited is 1,000 acres.

" Given under our hands, this 26th day of October, 1954.



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"VIRGINIA:

CITY OF RICHMOND, to-wit:

" I, Mae Anderson, a Notary Public in and for the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, do hereby certify that [redacted] clin Smith whose names are signed to the writing above, bearing date on the 26 day of October, 1954, have and each has acknowledged the same before me in my City and State aforesaid.

" Given under my hand this 26 day of October, 1954.

Mae Anderson

Notary Public

My commission expires March 30, 1957

"VIRGINIA:

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COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD, to-wit:

" I, [redacted], a [redacted] for the Circuit Court of the County of Prince Edward, State of Virginia, do hereby certify that [redacted] whose name is signed to the writing hereto attached, bearing date on the 26th day of October, 1954, has acknowledged the same before me in my County and State aforesaid.

" Given under my hand this 26 day of October, 1954.

[redacted]
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"VIRGINIA:

IN THE Law and Equity COURT OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND:

"The foregoing certificate of incorporation of the DEFENDERS OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES was presented to me, Thomas C. Fletcher, Judge of the Law and Equity Court of the City of Richmond, Virginia, in term time, and having been examined by me, I thereupon ascertain and certify hereon that the persons signing and acknowledging the foregoing certificate are of good moral character and suitable and proper persons to be incorporated for the purpose set forth in the said certificate of incorporation, and I further certify that the said certificate of incorporation is, in my opinion, signed and acknowledged in accordance with the requirements of Section 13-222 of the Code of Virginia (1950), for such cases made and provided.

"Given under my hand this 26th day of October, 1954.

Thomas C. Fletcher
JUDGE "

AIMS AND PURPOSES OF GROUP ACCORDING TO PUBLIC STATEMENT:

The Richmond Times Dispatch of October 27, 1954, carried an article captioned "Segregation Organization Gets Charter" on page 1 and 2 of this newspaper, which read as follows: "Following a meeting, held at Hotel Richmond for the discussion of plans, [redacted] Sussex County [redacted] of Court and [redacted] of the organization (DSSIL) said: 'The organization will act with determination and firmness to retain by all honorable and legal means, segregated schools.'

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[] said the organization already has approximately 2,000 members in . . . the 4th District . . . membership fee is \$10."

This article related that COLLINS DENNY, Jr., Richmond attorney, had been retained to present the views of the group to the Governor's Committee on Public Education (GCPE). The article continued: [] said yesterday the group already has 13 chapters in Appomattox, Buckingham, Cumberland, Powhatan, Nottingham, Prince Edward, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Dinwiddie, Sussex, Charlotte, and Amelia Counties and Petersburg.

[] said the group has absolutely no connection with any other group anywhere. He said the organization had been growing slowly since a meeting of about 85 persons, largely from the 4th District, was held October 7, in Blackstone. At that time the plan for the chartering of the Defenders was outlined.

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[] said the group wants to 'give expression to the unorganized majority.' He said it is non-political and will assist in any manner to reach a solution to this (segregation) problem for the best interest of all the citizens of Virginia.

'We want to preserve education and progress but we are inalterably opposed to integration in the schools' [] said...

An article in the Richmond Times Dispatch of November 16, 1954, entitled "Three Segregation Views Emerge At Hearing Here" appeared on pages 1, 4, and 5. This article gave an account of a meeting of the Governor's Committee on Public Education held at The Mosque, Richmond, Virginia, on November 15, 1954, reportedly attended by approximately 2,000 persons. The chairman of the committee was identified as State Senator Garland Gray, and the purpose of the meeting was said to be to get the views of the people on the subject of racial integration in the public school system of Virginia. The views

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of numerous persons were quoted in this article, some opposing and some favoring integration. Among those whose views were related was COLLINS DENNY, Jr., "attorney representing the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties who criticized churchmen for speaking on a . . . sociological and economic question. He declared the Supreme Court would never deny a parent's right to share in the upbringing and education of his child and for that reason, Virginia should try to maintain free and segregated schools within the law.

"He said the state should never force any child to attend an integrated school; and he added that he knows of no law which would require the state to operate public free schools in every area."

An article appearing in the Richmond News Leader on June 1, 1955, captioned "Law To Block Integrated Schools Urged" date-lined Charlottesville, July 1, relates, "A state law prohibiting the use of any state or local tax funds to support integrated schools was urged here last night in a resolution adopted unanimously by the local chapter of the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties.

"The meeting heard [redacted] of the Defenders, declare that 'the worst obstacle we face in the fight to preserve segregated schools in the South is the white preacher.'"

The article continued: [redacted] local Defenders' [redacted] who presided last night, said that if it is left to the localities, 'the Supreme Court will pick them off one by one.!!

'The resolution declared that 'the Supreme Court can declare laws unconstitutional from "now until doomsday" but it has no power to appropriate money for only school in the nation.'

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"It said the Supreme Court decree can be defeated 'by the power of the people over the public purse and their power to deprive integrated schools of the tax money necessary to their support.'

"Both [redacted] and [redacted] said they favored ending the public schools than ever allowing integration of white and Negro children.

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[] said 'it is better that one generation grow up half educated or not educated at all than to have a mongrelized race 75 to 100 years from now.'

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Richmond News Leader on June 2, 1955, carried a letter to the editor signed COLLINS DENNY, Jr., in which Mr. DENNY is quoted as stating, "It is of vital importance that all of us realize exactly what the United States Supreme Court has held in its 'implementing' decision of May 31, 1955 . . . it would appear that there are those who think there has been some retreat by the Supreme Court from its decision of a year ago. There has been none. Its ultimatum stands."

Mr. DENNY is further quoted in this letter as concluding, "We can, by alteration in our laws, permit the public schools to continue. If, by voluntary action, the people of the locality, both white and Negro, see fit to do so, those schools can remain separate. We must, however, make provision to protect those areas where Negroes may seek to invade the white public schools, so as to permit, if necessary, those schools to be closed for a season and school funds used, if need be, to meet educational expenses in nonpublic schools."

An article appearing in the Richmond News Leader June 3, 1955, captioned "Va. Leaders Asked to Save Segregation" relates: "The Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties today called on the leaders of Virginia to 'come to the support at once of action designed to save our public schools by saving segregation of the races.'"

The article also stated: "In the statement today, the organization said it was 'greatly disturbed that so large a part of the legislative and political leadership of Virginia has remained silent or has misinterpreted' the Supreme Court decree of last Tuesday."

An article appearing in the Richmond Times Dispatch June 9, 1955, captioned "Defenders' Offer 9-Point Plan for State's Schools" by JAMES LATIMER, related: "The Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties last night called for an early special session of the General Assembly to enact legislation that would prevent the expenditure of any public money to operate any racially integrated public school."

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"A nine-point 'Plan for Virginia,' adopted by the Defenders' board of directors, was presented to the Gray Commission last night. It urged all public officials 'from United States Senators down' to speak up 'in a forthright manner and to meet the responsibilities' of leadership in prompt action to preserve segregated schools."

The article continued: "In a 2,500-word statement, the Defenders conceded the plan might be termed 'extreme' -- but said 'we are confronted by an 'extreme' emergency' that demands speedy action."

The article quoted the so called nine-point plan as stating: "unless something be done now, integration will begin in Virginia, and once begun now, it, like very other vile pestilence, will spread to the point where it has covered the whole body politic." The so called nine-point program as related in the article referred to specifies the action recommended as follows:

"(1) The special session should begin not later than mid-July so that it could start amending the State Constitution.

Amendments Asked

"(2) Section 129 of the Constitution should be amended to give the Assembly power to 'adopt such laws in relation to schools as the welfare of this people requires.'

"(3) Sections 134 and 141 should be changed to authorize use of public funds to subsidize private schools in localities where 'it becomes necessary' to close the public schools.

"(4) All mention of compulsory education should be removed from State law.

"(5) The Assembly should enact such laws as may be needed to prevent the expenditure of \$1 of public monies, State or local, in the support and maintenance of any radically mixed public school."

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"Private School Expenses"

"(6) It should also pass laws making money available to meet the private school expenses of children of those localities in which the closing of public schools may be compelled."

"(7) The Defenders pledge their support to this or any better program to preserve segregated schools."

"(8) They call on all candidates for the Assembly in this year's elections to state openly, frankly and fearlessly what, if anything they have to propose, and whether they can be relied upon to give their full support to a program that will prevent integration in Virginia public schools."

"(9) 'Too long have many of those who represent us in the halls of Congress and in the General Assembly remained silent . . . We call upon those who have been honored by the people of Virginia and its localities with public office, elective or appointive, from United States Senators down, now to give their advice to the people of Virginia in a forthright manner and to meet the responsibilities of the leadership to which they have been chosen by assisting to guide us along a road that will preserve our race!'"

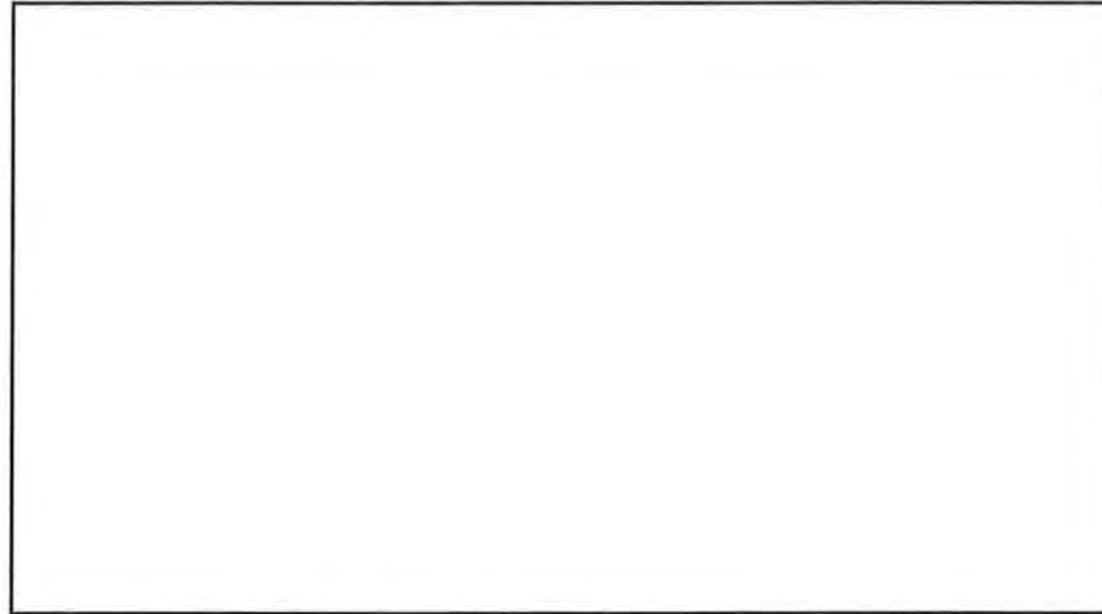
IDENTITY OF OFFICERS OF
DEFENDERS OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES

The identity of the officers of the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties as set forth below was taken from the certificate of incorporation quoted in this report. The comments as to the occupations of these officers listed below was taken from the article appearing in the Richmond Times Dispatch, Richmond, Virginia, dated October 27, 1954 entitled "Segregation Organization Gets Charter."

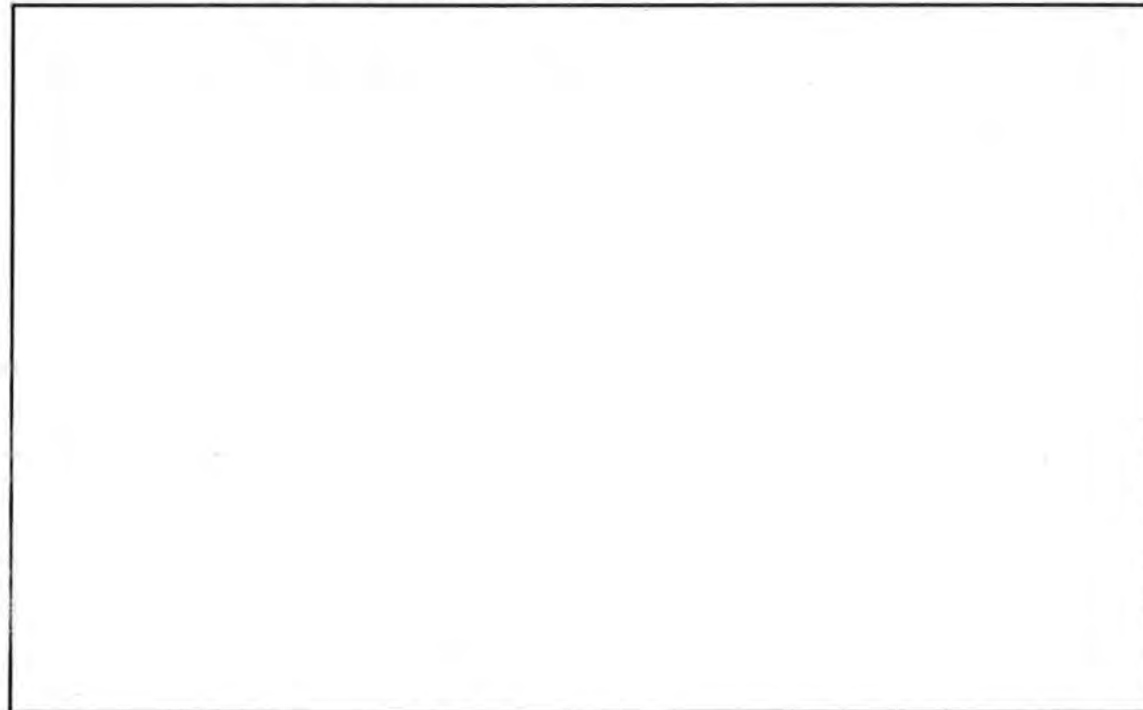
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OFFICERS

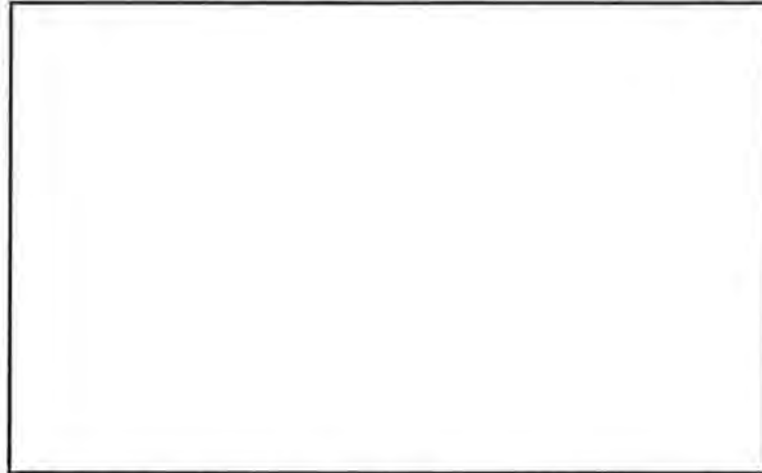


BOARD OF DIRECTORS



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On June 14, 1955, Richmond Informant [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past and has an extensive acquaintance throughout the State of Virginia, advised that he was well acquainted with [redacted] who had been publicly identified as [redacted] of the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties, and a member of the board of directors of that group. He said he considered [redacted] to be a high type individual and a loyal American.

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[redacted] advised that [redacted] had been [redacted] of the American Legion in the State of Virginia in the past years, had been active in civic and charitable work and was the type of man who had supported popular civic movements involving community interests, but it was opinion of [redacted] he would not participate in or condone illegal activities.

On June 16, 1955, C. W. SMITH, Chief of Police, Chesterfield, Virginia, advised that he was acquainted with [redacted] Commonwealth Attorney, Amelia County, who is a very reputable individual and a man of high standing in his community. Chief advised he was also acquainted with [redacted] a former member, House of Delegates and publicly identified officer of the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties, and knew him to be a high type of individual with a good reputation in his community. Chief SMITH also informed that he was acquainted with COLLINS DENNY, Jr., an attorney in Richmond, Virginia, who had been publicly identified as attorney for DSSIL. He said Mr. DENNY was former Assistant Attorney General

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of the Commonwealth of Virginia, was a son of the late Bishop COLLINS DENNY, of the Methodist Church of Virginia, and had the reputation of being an able, high type attorney.

On June 21, 1955, Richmond Informant [] a reputable attorney in Richmond, Virginia, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he is acquainted with COLLINS DENNY, Jr., an attorney of Richmond, Virginia, publicly identified as attorney for DSSIL, and advised that Mr. DENNY had a good standing in the legal profession for ethics and ability and informant had observed nothing to indicate this individual would engage in or advocate any illegal activity.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES

On June 10, 1955, [] Friedman - Marks Clothing Company, 1400 West Marshall Street, who has a wide acquaintance throughout State of Virginia in civic and social circles advised that he had knowledge of the formation of DSSIL from reading local newspapers but had no knowledge of the individual officers of this organization and nothing had come to his attention indicating that this group had engaged in illegal activity or advocated any illegal activity. He said from his knowledge of the organization it appeared that this group was interested in continuing segregation in the public school system of Virginia as had been the custom in the past.

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On June 14, and June 21, 1955, respectively, Richmond [] and [] referred to above advised that they had no knowledge of any illegal activity on the part of DSSIL or advocacy of illegal activity on the part of this group.

On June 16, 1955, [] of Detectives, Richmond Police Department, advised nothing had come to his attention indicating that DSSIL was engaging in or advocating any illegal activity.

On June 16, 1955, C. W. SMITH, Chief of Police, Chesterfield County, advised nothing had come to his attention indicating that DSSIL had engaged in any illegal activity or was advocating such action in their opposition to integration in the public school system.

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On June 16, 1955, [redacted] Schwarzschild Brothers, Inc., 121 East Broad Street, Richmond, advised SAs [redacted] and [redacted] that he had learned of the existence of DSSIL from newspapers but had heard no information indicating illegal activity on the part of that group. He said he had gathered from information in the newspapers and what he had heard that this was simply a group organized to express opposition to racial integration in the public school system.

On June 14, 1955, the following investigation was conducted by SA [redacted]: [redacted] Investigation Section, Provost Marshal's Office USMC, Quantico, Virginia; [redacted] Fredericksburg, Virginia Police Department and Sheriff TURNER WHEELING, Prince William County, Manassas, Virginia, advised they had received no information indicating any illegal activity on the part of DSSIL in their communities or in any other areas of Virginia.

On June 9, 1955, [redacted] and [redacted] Alexandria, Virginia, Police Department advised SA [redacted] that no information had been brought to their attention indicating the existence of DSSIL in the northern part of Virginia. They had heard of no illegal activity on the part of this organization.

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On June 15, 1955, [redacted] General Shelby Hotel, Bristol, Virginia, advised SA [redacted] that he had not heard of the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties in the Bristol, Virginia area, and to the best of his knowledge the organization has no chapter in southwestern Virginia.

AT DANVILLE, VIRGINIA

[redacted] NA, Danville, Virginia Police Department advised SA MELVIN J. YANCEY on June 14, 1955, that he is aware of the fact that an organization known as the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties has been organized in the State of Virginia and that it was his understanding that the group was active only in the general vicinity of Richmond, Virginia. [redacted] advised that to date there has been no efforts made to organize a local chapter of this organization in Danville, Virginia. According to [redacted] he understands that the primary interest of the organization is to prevent integration

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of races in public schools and that he further understands the group contemplates operating within legal bounds and does not advocate the use of force or violence, that the organization plans publicity against integration of the races in schools and hopes to induce public officials, such as Congressmen, Senators, members of the Virginia House of Delegates, etc. to oppose integration. Further this group desires to see enacted into state laws certain provisions which will permit the State of Virginia to legally get around integration.

[redacted] went on to say that while there has been no efforts to form a local chapter of this organization he does know that a majority of the white citizens in the Danville area are opposed to integration and that it would not be difficult for someone to organize a local chapter. He said that a majority of the leading and outstanding citizens of the Danville area feel that the recent Supreme Court decision regarding integration of races in public schools was a clear invasion of States Rights and that the people in a local area should be allowed to decide for themselves the question of integration or segregation. He added that he feels sure most of the attorneys, public officials, newspaper editors, and local state officials are opposed to immediate integration, but he does not feel that any of those who oppose integration would resort to force or violence nor would they favor any illegal action to get around compliance with the Supreme Court decision.

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[redacted] advised SA MELVIN J. YANCEY on June 14, 1955, that he knows of no efforts being made or made in the past to organize a local chapter of the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties in Danville. He was of the opinion that a vast majority of the outstanding people in Danville oppose integration and would do most anything within legal bounds to prevent it, however he did not feel that anyone would resort to force or violence in an effort to deny to anyone their rights under the Constitution of the United States.

An editorial appearing in the June 15 issue of the Danville Bee, a Danville daily newspaper, GERALD TETLEY, editor, comments on recent proposals of the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties as follows:

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"This Is No Political Issue

"The Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Freedom is an organization designed to prevent the abolition of segregation in this state. It has delivered itself of a warmly-couched credo and is calling on all candidates in the July primary to come out into the open and say whether or not they are for mixed classes in the public schools or not. We doubt if this is necessary. What little has yet appeared in connection with the primary campaign--outside [redacted] head's insistence, that no matter what happens the free school system must not be abandoned,--little has been said but much understood. We may safely assume that it is not necessary for candidates for office to be prodded into a public statement when it is abundantly clear that they favor the maintaining of segregation.

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"We cannot have too many bodies moving down the same track without endless confusion. The Study Commission of 32 members is the board named by Governor Stanley to make some sort of recommendation to the General Assembly, and it is the board which should be allowed the fullest opportunity to arrive at some concrete beliefs. Even if the commission has been too secretive to suit many people, it remains the one authoritative body which, it may be assumed, would regret to see the issue of segregation thrown into a primary campaign which might immediately become dangerously impassioned.

"If the Defenders of State Sovereignty have a plan by which the state can legally find a satisfactory method of running the schools, let it come forward with it for discussion. Up to now, it has been more noisy than it has been constructive and noise alone is not going to be effective in this sort of an issue."

AT MARTINSVILLE, VIRGINIA

[redacted] informed SA MELVIN J. YANCEY on June 15, 1955, that he is familiar with the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties as a state organization apparently dedicated to getting around integration in public schools, but that as far as he knows there has been no

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effort to form a local chapter of the organization in Martinsville. According to [REDACTED] a vast majority of the leading people in Martinsville are opposed to integration of the races and will no doubt do everything possible to prevent integration, however he did not feel that anyone would resort to force or violence to prevent integration. He did not know of any efforts being made by any person or group to deny to anyone their rights under the Constitution by use of force or violence.

The following investigation was conducted by SA WILLIS A BENNER.

AT HARRISONBURG, VIRGINIA

Mr. CHARLES A. NELSON, United States Commissioner, Western District of Virginia, on June 20, 1955 said that he is certain that DSSIL does not have any chapters in the Harrisonburg or Rockingham County, Virginia, area. He said he felt that if there were chapters of this organization in Staunton or Waynesboro he would know about it because of the fact he has so many friends that visit him from those areas.

Chief JULIUS RITCHIE of the Harrisonburg Police Department and [REDACTED] U. S. District Court, Western District of Virginia, on June 20, 1955, both advised that they have no knowledge of the existence of a chapter of DSSIL in the Harrisonburg area.

AT STAUNTON, VIRGINIA

Chief BERNARD GILL, Staunton Police Department, was contacted on June 20, 1955, in regard to this matter and he said that he did not believe that this organization had established a chapter in the Staunton area. Chief GILL said that the people of Augusta County like those of Rockingham County have no particular problems at this time in regard to segregation and, according to his observations, the attitude

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of most people in the area had been rather passive. He said he felt certain that should a group of citizens attempt to start a chapter of this organization in the Staunton area someone would come to him and tell him about it.

Mr. GUY O. FARLEY, U. S. Commissioner, Court House Square, Staunton, Virginia, advised on June 20, 1955, that although he feels certain there is no chapter of the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties in the Staunton area there is a possibility they might have attempted to solicit membership in the area. He informed he received a letter several months ago with literature he thinks was sent by this organization and although he did not read it carefully believes they were asking him to subscribe with a payment of \$10.00. He said that the only reason he recalled this was because an old friend, [redacted] was the one who sent him this letter and as well as he could recall [redacted] held an office in the organization. He said he knew [redacted] because they were both in the dry cleaning business and contacted each other occasionally. He stated he placed no particular significance in this letter and threw it in the waste paper basket before reading it in its entirety. Mr. FARLEY said that should he receive any further correspondence or literature from [redacted] he would advise and hold it for the interviewing agent.

AT LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

[redacted] Chrise Building, and [redacted] Commonwealth Attorney, both [redacted] advised SA [redacted] on June 10, 1955, that they had no knowledge of the DSSIL in the Lynchburg area. They advised that if any information indicating illegal activity on the part of this organization came to their attention they would report same to this office.

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AT PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA

On June 13, 1955, Chief of Police WILLARD E. TRAYLOR, Petersburg, advised SA [redacted] he recalled reading in the newspapers about the formation of the DSSIL some months ago. He stated that a chapter of the group had been formed in Petersburg, Virginia, and was composed of many leading citizens and persons of high standing in that community. He identified two of the leaders of the Petersburg Chapter as [redacted]

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[redacted] He identified [redacted] as [redacted] James A. Rosenstock, Inc., a men's store 107 North Sycamore Street Petersburg, and said that [redacted] is [redacted] of Heath and Parsons Feed Company, Inc., 9 West Old Street, Petersburg. Chief TRAYLOR said that he had heard there was also a chapter of DSSIL in Dinwiddie, Virginia, but wasn't aware of the identity of any of the officers or members of that group. According to Chief TRAYLOR it is his understanding that DSSIL was formed to oppose in any legal manner racial integration in the public schools. He has not heard of any meeting of the organization or any public statements indictive of illegal activity or the advocacy of same.

On June 21, 1955, [redacted] [redacted] advised SA [redacted] that he was aware of the existence of DSSIL and the fact that a chapter of this organization had been formed in Petersburg, Virginia. He advised that he had been invited to join the group but had declined to do so inasmuch as he is president of the school board in Petersburg. [redacted] advised that all of the members of DSSIL that he knows are "upright citizens" who take an active part in civic affairs. He said he did not feel that any of those members known to him would take any part in any scheme or plot to violate any laws of the United States. It was his opinion that this organization was formed to raise funds to engage a legal expert on Constitutional law to do research on public education and laws pertaining to this field and prepare a legal brief to assist the Attorney General of the State of Virginia in answering the decision of the United States Supreme Court on the matter of integration in the public schools. [redacted] expressed the opinion that DSSIL would do everything in its power that is legal to circumvent the Supreme Court's decision but would not adopt any policy of advocating force or violence. He felt that if integration in the public schools is legally enforced and becomes mandatory in Virginia, this organization would disband and no longer fight the Supreme Court's decision. [redacted] stated that while he could furnish the names of some of the members of the Petersburg chapter, he would prefer not to do so since these members are personal friends of his. He stated, however, that if he learned of any activity of this group indicating contemplated acts of force or violence or advocating such activity, he would immediately notify the FBI.

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The Progress-Index, Petersburg, Virginia, on June 21, 1955, carried an article on page 9, captioned "Segregation Reaffirmed By Dinwiddie Defenders," stated in part as follows:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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"The abolishment of public schools was called a preferable choice to the abandonment of enforced segregation by Collins Denny Jr. speaking to Dinwiddie Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties last night.

The Dinwiddie chapter of the pre-segregation organization also heard [redacted] of the Board of Supervisors, report that the board had sent the governor resolutions expressing its opposition to integration and requesting a special session of the legislature.

The Dinwiddie Defenders voted unanimously to present a resolution to the Governor requesting that he call a special session of the General Assembly before August 1."

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AT RADFORD, VIRGINIA

On June 16, 1955, Chief of Police C. A. FARMER, Radford, and [redacted] Radford Arsenal, advised SA [redacted] that they had not heard of the DSSIL existing in Radford, Virginia, or that vicinity. Both of these individuals pointed out that in the Radford area the Negro population is small and the question of racial integration in the public schools is not of such intense interest in that area as it is in other areas of Virginia and the South.

AT ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

The following investigation was conducted on June 10, 1955, by SA [redacted]

[redacted] former Assistant U. S. Attorney, currently practicing law, offices Boxley Building, Roanoke, Virginia, and [redacted] Ponce de Leon Hotel, Roanoke, Virginia, were contacted regarding instant case.

Each stated that he knew of no existence of any local chapter of the above-captioned organization at Roanoke, nor had any information come to their attention indicating the anticipated organization of the same at Roanoke.

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Each stated that any information coming to their attention regarding this matter would be brought to the attention of SA [redacted]

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On June 10, 1955, the Roanoke Times, Roanoke, Virginia, carried an editorial captioned "The Answer Is Not in Politics," from which the following pertinent quotation has been taken.

"The Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberty is an organization of Virginians whose aim is to prevent desegregation in the public schools. It has a program which calls for placing in the hands of the General Assembly the power of virtual life or death over the education system. Not one dollar of State or local revenue should be spent for the support and maintenance of 'any racially mixed public school,' says a statement by the group.

"Unless something is done immediately, the Defenders warn, integration will start in Virginia and once it is begun, 'it, like every other vile pestilence, will spread to the point where it has covered the whole body politic.'

"We do not dispute the organization's right to defend segregation and advocate use of every legal means to preserve it. But we do question the Defenders' wisdom in proposing that the issue be thrown into the coming General Assembly election campaign. It is to be taken for granted that practically all of the candidates want to preserve segregated schools. It seems to us, in view of the Supreme Court's directive, that the question is no longer one of preventing some degree of integration but of preventing destruction of the public education system.

"It is disturbing to hear the Defenders call upon all candidates to declare 'whether they can be relied upon to give their full support' to a program such as the organization advocates. If the people of Virginia were to listen to inflammatory campaign statements, their chances of solving their difficulties in a calm and reasoned manner would be slight indeed."

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INFORMANTS

Informant [] is []

[]

[] is []

[]

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For the Bureau's information, careful consideration has been given to the utilization of T symbols and these have been used only where deemed necessary.

All of the persons contacted in connection with the investigation set out herein are deemed reliable, discreet and trustworthy individuals.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

NORFOLK DIVISION

AT NORFOLK, VIRGINIA:

Will conduct inquiries concerning the activities of DSSIL and persons connected therewith as requested in Bulet to Norfolk 7-11-55 and submit report.

RICHMOND DIVISION

AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA:

Will contact [] Union Life Insurance Company, 11 N. 6th Street, a former SA of

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FBI who has a wide knowledge of civic, political and social groups in Virginia for any pertinent information concerning DSSIL.

If Norfolk inquiries and further inquiries at Richmond fail to disclose any illegal activities on the part of DSSIL or its members, submit a closing report in accord with SAC letter 55-40 (N). ||

REFERENCES

Bureau letter to Richmond 5-24-55.
Bureau letter to Norfolk 7-11-55.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-26-2007 BY 60324 AUC BAW/STP/CLS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT RICHMOND

REPORT MADE AT NORFOLK, VA.	DATE WHEN MADE 8/31/55	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/1, 1955 / 8/20, 27/55	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] JM
TITLE DEFENSE OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - X
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Norfolk [REDACTED] rented to [REDACTED] on 6/21/55. South Norfolk Post Office Box 7583 rented to DEFENSE OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES (DSSIL) on 6/21/55. Application made by [REDACTED] No unfavorable information developed concerning [REDACTED] or [REDACTED] Known DSSIL members, this area, enjoy good reputations. - RUC - PK R			
DETAILS: On July 19, 1955, [REDACTED] South Norfolk Police Department, was contacted regarding, DEFENSE OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES (DSSIL). [REDACTED] advised that he had not heard of the organization in South Norfolk.			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [Signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		105-23613 on 11/22/55 (date) copies made for ONI, OSI, & G-2. JNB	
5 - Bureau (105-32909) (Registered) 2 - Richmond (105-405) (Registered) 1 - Norfolk (105-236)		[REDACTED]	

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On August 29, 1955, Confidential Informant [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that South Norfolk Post Office Box 7583, which was actually located at the Portlock Station, was rented in the name of the DEFENDERS OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES on June 21, 1955. An application for this box, dated June 20, 1955, was made by [redacted] of the DSSIL, who gave both his business address and residence address as [redacted]. [redacted] stated that on the application card, references are listed as [redacted]. [redacted] stated that the application card bore a notation to the effect that the DSSIL was a state charter and is reliable.

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Confidential Informant [redacted] stated that a card submitted by [redacted] contained a notation, written in pencil, "I stand behind the purpose of this organization."

[redacted] advised on August 27, 1955, that he had known [redacted] since [redacted] was a young man. He stated that [redacted] is now self-employed as a roofing contractor and has not been in South Norfolk for about two months. He stated that he knew nothing which would reflect against the character, loyalty, or reputation of [redacted]. [redacted] stated that [redacted] approached him sometime during the early summer of 1955 about the joining of an organization, which he thought was identical with DEFENDERS OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES. He stated that he told him that he was not a "organization joiner". [redacted] stated that he was shown a pamphlet by [redacted] which contained the names of ex-governors and prominent men in the State of Virginia, who were alleged to be members or supporters of the DSSIL.

[redacted] stated that [redacted] and [redacted] were members of this organization, but he did not know if they were leaders in the organization. He stated that he knew no other local men who were members of the organization.

[redacted] stated that he had known [redacted] who is a retired oil distributor, for about thirty years. He stated that [redacted] was a civic-minded person, who is active in community projects, the church, and before the town of Portlock was annexed, he had been mayor of Portlock. [redacted] stated that he knew nothing which would reflect against the loyalty or character of BOY FTH. He considered him to be a high-type individual.

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[redacted] advised on August 29, 1955, that he had known [redacted] since about 1947 or 1948, at which time he moved to Norfolk, Virginia, from Richmond, Virginia. He stated that he did not know [redacted] when [redacted] was [redacted] of a men's Sunday School class, which he attended. [redacted] said that a considerable amount of differences had developed in the church on the question of integration, and that [redacted] and a number of other prominent individuals had taken a stand against integration, while the pastor of the church had upheld integration. He stated he felt as a result of this controversy, [redacted] had become involved in the organization of the local chapter of the DSSIL. [redacted] stated that he thought that [redacted] with residence at [redacted] had been associated with [redacted] in the DSSIL. [redacted] stated that he was also under the impression that [redacted] who is a vigorous church worker, and [redacted] who is [redacted] of South Norfolk Schools, were also connected with the DSSIL.

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Confidential Informant [redacted] who is familiar with certain phases of Communist activity in the Norfolk area, and who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 14, 1955, that he had not heard of the DSSIL.

On August 26, 1955, [redacted] Norfolk Police Department, advised that there was no record identifiable with [redacted] at the Norfolk Police Department.

The following persons were contacted, and they advised that they had no information concerning the DSSIL:

[redacted] (former Assistant U.S. Attorney)
Citizens Bank Building, Norfolk
Contacted August 29, 1955

[redacted] for Norfolk, Baltimore, and Carolina Lines
former Assistant U.S. Attorney
Contacted August 29, 1955

[redacted]
Contacted August 26, 1955
Chief of Police E. L. GASON
Norfolk Police Department
Contacted August 26, 1955

U.S. Attorney L. S. PATTERSON, JR.
Contacted August 24, 1955

Assistant U.S. Attorney WILLIAM F. DAVIS
Contacted August 24, 1955

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<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity And/or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to whom Furnished</u>	<u>File Number where Located</u>
[REDACTED]	Subscriber to [REDACTED]	6/23/55	SA [REDACTED]	This report
[REDACTED]	Knowledge of DSSIL	6/29/55	SA [REDACTED]	This report
[REDACTED]	Subscriber to [REDACTED]	6/24/55	SA [REDACTED]	This report
[REDACTED]	No knowledge of DSSIL	7/14/55	SA [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

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Careful consideration has been given to the utilization of T symbols, and they have been used only where deemed necessary.

All persons contacted in connection with the investigation set out in this report are deemed reliable, discreet, and trustworthy individuals.

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REFERENCES

Report of SA [redacted] dated July 13, 1955, at Richmond.
Bureau Letter to Norfolk dated July 11, 1955.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, Norfolk (105-236)

DATE: September 14, 1955

gmb : Director, FBISUBJECT: DEFENDERS OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY
AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Rerep Special Agent W. Marvin Baker dated
August 31, 1955, at Norfolk, Virginia.

A review of rerep indicates captioned
organization is active in the territory covered
by the Norfolk Office. Therefore, it is desired
that inquiries by your office continue relative
to the activities of this organization. You should
continue to submit reports which are furnished the
Department for consideration under Executive
Order 10450.

The status on copies of rerep furnished
the Bureau has been changed to pending inactive.
The Norfolk and Richmond Offices should change
their copies accordingly.

2cc - Richmond (105-915)

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~~40-211-7~~

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 15 1955	
FBI - NORFOLK	

*Report from Baker
make 45 day tick
cc*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NORFOLK (Urfile 105-236) DATE: 9-14-55

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile 105-32909)

SUBJECT: DEFENDERS OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES

REFERENCE: Report of S.A. [redacted] dated 8-31-55 at Norfolk, Va.
Letter dated [redacted] From [redacted] To [redacted]
Teletype dated [redacted] From [redacted] To [redacted]

Referenced communication contains an error in connection with the subject matter checked below.

- ☒ Nonsubstantive error - notify appropriate personnel; make notation in error folder; and consider in next performance ratings. Consider employees' work records as to any needed action.
- ☐ Substantive error - return original of form to Bureau promptly with explanations and recommendations.

You are directed to take appropriate action.

- ☐ 1. O.O. incorrect (OO is [redacted])
- ☐ 2. Report made at [redacted]
- ☐ 3. Date when made [redacted]
- ☐ 4. Period for which made [redacted]
- ☐ 5. Title
- ☐ a. Incomplete
- ☐ b. Incorrectly changed
- ☐ c. Misspelled
- ☐ d. Incorrectly carried as fugitive
- ☐ e. Fugitive omitted
- ☐ f. I. O. number omitted
- ☐ 6. Character [redacted]
- ☐ 7. Synopsis
- ☐ a. Incomplete or inadequate
- ☐ b. Facts not in details or vice versa
- ☐ c. Fails to reflect owner notified
- ☐ d. Recovery value not set out
- ☐ 8. Status [redacted]
- ☐ 9. Not approved by SAC (original returned for approval & forwarding)
- ☐ 10. Copies
- ☐ a. Not furnished auxiliary offices listed below. Bufile corrected
- ☐ b. Not furnished U. S. Attorney
- ☒ c. Insufficient copies to Bureau
- ☐ d. Not furnished to G-2 or ONI
- ☐ e. Bufile number should be [redacted]
- ☐ (1) Incorrectly reported
- ☐ (2) Files consolidated at Bureau
- ☐ 11. Details
- ☐ a. No description
- ☐ b. Stops not removed
- ☐ c. Subject in custody, complaint & warrant issued but immediate hearing before USC not reported
- ☐ d. Delay in receiving information from P.D. indicates lack of police liaison
- ☐ e. Motor number listed appears to be incorrect
- ☐ f. Deserter apprehension by local officers at your request not reflected in apprehension teletype
- ☐ 12. Enclosures
- ☐ a. Not attached
- ☐ b. Disposition sheet not submitted
- ☐ c. Probation flash not submitted
- ☐ 13. Administrative pages
- ☐ a. Undeveloped leads
- ☐ (1) Not set out
- ☐ (2) Too vague
- ☐ b. Informants not identified
- ☐ c. Reference
- ☐ 14. Abstract
- ☐ 15. Miscellaneous
- ☐ 16. Form FD-122
- ☐ 17. Quoted Error

REMARKS:

SUBMIT 6 CC'S OF REPORT IN FUTURE.

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIAL FILED
SEP 15 1955

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FORM No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

RICHMOND

REPORT MADE AT RICHMOND	DATE WHEN MADE 9/23/55	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/30, 31; 9/13, 14, 20-22/55	REPORT MADE BY WHC:fee
TITLE DEFENDERS OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - X	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties (DSSIL), headquarters located at Room 1210, Travelers Building, Richmond, Virginia, Post Office Box Number 1918, Richmond, Virginia. First issue of "The Defenders News and Views" organ of DSSIL published in August, 1955, which identifies current officers of this organization with no change except the addition of [redacted] "The Defenders News and Views" also identifies secretaries of local chapters of DSSIL, encourages formation of more chapters and specifies that 20 members are necessary to form a local chapter. Richmond News Leader 8/31/55 carried an article identifying officers and members of newly formed chapter of DSSIL, Chesterfield County, Va. Background obtained on officials and members reflects these individuals are community leaders and respected citizens. Richmond News Leader 9/6/55 reflected chapter would be formed in Henrico County, Va., and temporary officials identified. No derogatory information developed on these officials. August, 1955, issue of "Virginia Record" carried article on DSSIL, its creed and background on officials of this group. Article in Richmond Times-Dispatch 9/12/55 reported DSSIL has 28 chapters in Virginia with membership of 5,000. On occasion of pretext visit to headquarters of DSSIL, Richmond, Va., 9/13/55, [redacted] furnished several pieces of literature being distributed by DSSIL, which includes reprint CONFIDENTIAL <i>declassified per serial 15 from</i>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 6 - Bureau (105-32909) (Encls. 9) RM 2 - Norfolk (105-236) RM 2 - Richmond (105-405)		105-1236-16 7 lead cards SEARCHED [initials] SERIAL [initials] INDEXED [initials] FILED [initials] VW:3	

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from Congressional Record of remarks of Congressman WATKINS M. ABBITT of Virginia concerning formation of DSSIL, reprint of speech of Senator JAMES O. EASTLAND from Mississippi in U. S. Senate 5/26/55 which was critical of the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court concerning segregation in public schools and which relates that the "scientific authorities" on which U. S. Supreme Court relied to some extent for basis of its decision consisted in part of several individuals having long records of Communist front affiliations as well as a Swedish Socialist University professor who had described Constitution of the U. S. as "impracticable and unsuited to modern conditions" and claimed its adoption "was nearly a plot against the common people". Other literature, all opposed to racial integration in public schools, including "SEGREGATION God's Plan and God's purpose", "A Negro deplores the Segregation Decision", "A Southern View of Segregation", "Negroes Menaced by Red Plot" and reprint of letter and reply from "The Committee of 100" seeking to raise funds in support of NACCP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. dated 5/21/54 and "A Plan for Virginia" devised by DSSIL. Back of latter pamphlet contains application for membership in DSSIL for fee of \$10. Application contains statement or certification of applicant "I am not a member of any organization detrimental to the peace and welfare of the U. S. A., nor do I ever intend belonging to any such organization". Additional inquiries revealed no indication of illegal activity by DSSIL.

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DETAILS: AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS OF DSSIL

On August 31, 1955, a pretext telephone call to the office of COLLINS DENNY, JR., Attorney, Richmond, Virginia, and Counsel of the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties, hereafter referred to as DSSIL, resulted in advice that headquarters of DSSIL was located at 1210 Traveler's Building, Richmond, Virginia, telephone number 2-8924.

The Richmond Times Dispatch of September 8, 1955, carried a block add captioned "ARE YOU CONCERNED", which read as follows: "Everyone interested in the future of public schools is invited to a meeting at the Douglas S. Freeman High School on Three Chopt Road near Ridge Road, Friday,

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September 9 at 8PM. Collins Denny, Jr., counsel for the Defenders will discuss the effects of integration upon the people of this area". The add is signed "Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties, P. O. Box 1916, Richmond, Virginia".

On September 22, 1955, Informant [] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Post Office Box 1916, Richmond, Virginia, had been rented to the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties during late May, 1955. [] advised that the application for the box had been made by [], who described himself as [] DSSIL, 1210 Travelers Building, Richmond, Virginia, the residence address []

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ORGAN OF DSSIL

On September 20, 1955, [] Clerk, FBI, Richmond, Virginia, advised that on September 18, 1955, [] of the Ferebee Motel - Restaurant and Service Station, Midlothian, had given him a copy of "The Defenders' News and Views", page one of which reflects that it is "Published by Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties, 1210 Traveler's Building, Richmond, Virginia". This is the August, 1955, issue, Volume 1, Number 1. This is a four page publication, the first page of which states:

"In recent months our membership has grown to such proportions that we are having difficulty keeping in touch with each other. We are proud of our membership growth and chapter expansion. It means progress. We feel that you naturally want to know what is happening in various parts of our Commonwealth through the efforts of our members. We know you have ideas which should be shared with all who have joined our ranks. Our NEWS AND VIEWS publication can disseminate the facts to serve such a purpose. You will hear from us often. Drop a line to our State Office, let us know what you are doing and thinking in your community, and what you would like to hear from us."

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION OF OFFICERS OF LOCAL CHAPTERS DSSIL

Page two of the August, 1955, issue of "The Defenders"

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News and Views" sets forth a list of the names and residences of the officers of DSSIL from which it is noted that the list remains the same except for the addition [redacted]

[redacted] set forth under the heading of ".....your chapters - and their secretaries....." is the following:

Amelia	Cumberland	[redacted]
Appomattox	Dinwiddie	[redacted]
Arlington	Fairfax	[redacted]
Brunswick	Greenville	[redacted]
Buckingham	Lunenburg	[redacted]
Campbell	Mecklenburg	[redacted]
Charlotte	Norfolk	[redacted]
Charlottesville	Nottingham	[redacted]
Chesterfield	Petersburg	[redacted]

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Powhatan

Prince Edward

South Norfolk

Southampton

Sussex

Surry

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Page three relates "We also have members in the following cities and counties:

Accomac	Hanover	Orange
Caroline	Henrico	Pittsylvania
Clarke	Isle of Wight	Prince George
Colonial Heights	King William	Portsmouth
Fauquier	Louisa	Richmond City
Fredericksburg	Lynchburg	Spotsylvania
Gloucester	Nansemond	Warren
Goochland	Nelson	Williamsburg
Halifax	Norfolk County	Princess Anne"

EFFORTS TO ORGANIZE ADDITIONAL CHAPTERS DSSIL

The following is quoted from page three of the August, 1955, issue of "The Defenders' News and Views":

"If there is not a chapter in your community ...

1. Encourage your friends and neighbors to send in their application to our Richmond Office. Write for copies of A Plan for Virginia.
2. Send a list of prospective members to the Executive Director for his files and ask him to send you the names of those in your community who already belong.
3. Use this list as a nucleus for holding an organizational meeting to which all interested persons are invited.

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4. Ask a state officer or someone from an adjoining community chapter to come to this meeting to help you organize.
5. Explain the purposes of the organization. Give our material on the subject. Ask State Office to send material available. Solicit dues. Plan how you may help to carry out the principles of the Defenders.
6. Remember, it takes only 20 members to form a chapter. This gives an organized unit representation on the board of directors.
7. If you move, ask the secretary of your chapter to send a note of transfer to the State Office. The Executive Director will notify you of a chapter or members in your new locality."

COMMENTS CONTAINED IN "DEFENDERS' NEWS AND VIEWS"
CONCERNING INTEGRATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Page four of the August, 1955, issue of "The Defenders' News and Views" carries the following:

"On July 11, the Richmond Times-Dispatch carried the following letter on its editorial page. Because of its significance, it was re-printed by the Richmond News Leader on July 12:

'The white population in the District of Columbia public schools is declining at a phenomenal rate. The first year of integrated schools reduced the white students to 39 per cent of the total enrollment, and indications are that this decline will continue. Among this 39 per cent are children who live in an all-white residential area and who have felt no impact of integration whatsoever; while others are being subjected to unreasonable social changes which we do not believe are in effect anywhere else in the United States.

'Several citizens' associations in the District of Columbia are considering going to the lower Federal District Court to seek relief for

little children who have been placed in the position of being a very small minority. In some schools three or four white children are in schools with several hundred Negroes and all-Negro faculty. School authorities concede that the standards of education for Negro schools are far below those of white, so that in addition to the emotional and sociological shock to these children, their education is actually being impaired.

'One member of the D. C. school board who has consistently voted for compulsory speedy integration (but who does not submit his own children to these conditions), was asked by a reporter if he did not feel that some relief should be afforded these children. His reply: "They are not captive children; they can move." That is just what a very large percentage of the people of the District of Columbia are doing. The mass exodus to the suburbs in Maryland and Virginia is shaking the foundation of property values in the nation's capital.

'The President of the United States has said he wanted the District of Columbia to serve as a model for the nation in integrating the public schools. If we can be said to be a model for anything, the experience here should serve as a warning to the rest of the country of what not to let happen to their community.

D.C. Public Schools Association
Washington, D. C."

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LOCAL CHAPTER DSSIL FORMED IN CHESTERFIELD COUNTY,
VIRGINIA

The Richmond News Leader of August 31, 1955, carried an article captioned "SEGREGATION MEMBERSHIP DRIVE BEGINS", which related that the Chesterfield County, Virginia, Chapter of DSSIL had held its first meeting since being organized on August 30, 1955. The article identifies the following as officials of the Chesterfield Chapter:

[redacted]
of Membership Committee;

[redacted], an official in a printing company and a farmer, who resides in the [redacted]

The article continued that [redacted] of the Chesterfield County School Trustees Electoral Board, is [redacted] of the Chesterfield County Board of Directors of DSSIL. Other members were identified as [redacted] Midlothian High School: [redacted]

[redacted] members of the Board of Directors, DSSIL, Chesterfield County. This article reflected that talks were made at the meeting on August 30, 1955 by [redacted] and [redacted] referred to above, but the nature of their talks was not commented upon.

On September 22, 1955, Chief C. W. SMITH, Chesterfield County Police Department, advised that he was personally acquainted with the following individuals identified above as being officials or members of the Chesterfield Chapter, DSSIL and commented upon each as follows:

[redacted]
Chesterfield Chapter, DSSIL. This individual is an [redacted] with offices located in the Traveler's Building, Richmond, Virginia. He is a fine and respected citizen, and has no criminal record in Chesterfield County.

[redacted]
[redacted] Chesterfield Chapter, DSSIL. [redacted] is in his late 20's, operator of a general store with his father on

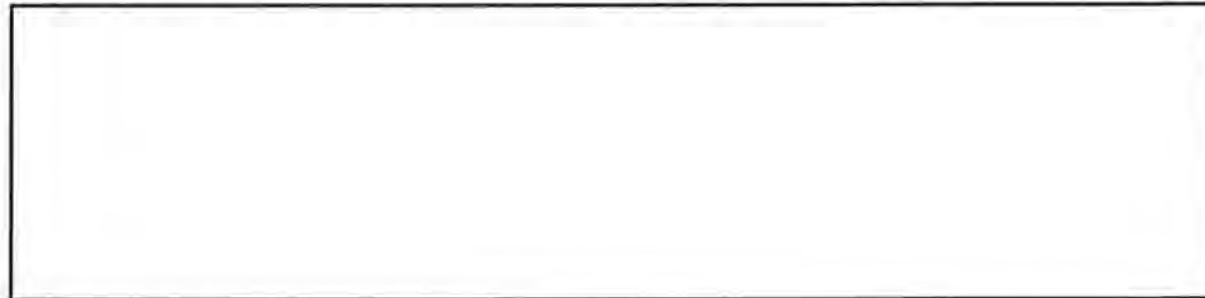
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U. S. Route 60 just West of Midlothian in Chesterfield County. He is a respected citizen of the community and has always been cooperative with law enforcement officers. He has no criminal record.

[redacted] a resident of the western part of [redacted] DSSIL, Chesterfield Chapter. [redacted] is in his mid 30's; he is an [redacted] and his law office is located in the Traveler's Building, Richmond, Virginia. His father before him, [redacted] was also an attorney. Both the [redacted] were of good repute and high-type people. [redacted] has no criminal record.

Chief SMITH said he was also personally acquainted with the following additional persons associated with DSSIL in Chesterfield County as indicated above:



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According to Chief SMITH, all of the above individuals are known to him as respected members of society, who are active in civic and community affairs and are people of the type who would have nothing to do with any illegal activities.

On September 21, 1955, [redacted] Richmond Credit Bureau, furnished SE [redacted] the following information concerning the individuals listed above as officials of the Chesterfield County Chapter, DSSIL:

[redacted] judgement in 1950 by Mechanics and Merchants Bank, Richmond, not marked paid; judgement in 1952 by [redacted] not marked paid; credit rating at present satisfactory; no additional pertinent information.

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[redacted] wife's
name [redacted] employed Dietz Printing Company, Richmond,
Virginia, as [redacted] credit satisfactory.

[redacted] complete name [redacted] wife's
name [redacted] resides [redacted] employed
Railway Express Company, Richmond; [redacted] credit
satisfactory.

[redacted] wife [redacted]
[redacted] graduate of T. C. Williams Law School, University
of Richmond; credit satisfactory.

wife, [redacted] occupation, [redacted] Midlothian,
Virginia; credit satisfactory.

LOCAL CHAPTER DSSIL FORMED IN HENRICO COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Richmond News Leader of September 6, 1955, carried
an article captioned "ANTI INTEGRATION GROUP TO ELECT" reflects
that a chapter of DSSIL had been formed in Henrico County,
Virginia. the temporary [redacted] of which was identified as

[redacted] and the [redacted]
[redacted] as being [redacted]
[redacted]

On September 14, 1955, Chief of Police W. J.
HEDRICK, Henrico County Police Department, advised that he was
personally acquainted with [redacted] who resides
at the intersection of [redacted]
He advised that [redacted] is a retired business man of
considerable wealth, a reputable citizen, and a community
leader. He said [redacted] had no criminal record in
Henrico County. According to Chief HEDRICK, [redacted]
is a type of individual who would be opposed to any illegal
organization or illegal activity.

On September 21, 1955, [redacted]
Richmond Credit Bureau, advised SE [redacted] the
records of the Richmond Credit Bureau reflect that [redacted]
[redacted] is a former [redacted] of the Central
National Bank, Richmond, and a [redacted] of the American
Bank and Trust Company. His credit record shows that his payments
were slow and unsatisfactory in 1932, but satisfactory at the
present. There was no further pertinent information.

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On September 21, 1955, [redacted] identified above, advised SE [redacted] that the files of the Richmond Credit Bureau reflect that [redacted] is the wife of [redacted] at Graybar Electric Company, Richmond. [redacted] had a judgement against him in 1949 in connection with an automobile accident which has been satisfied and the credit records at present are satisfactory.

On September 21, 1955, [redacted] Communications and Records, Richmond Police Department, advised SE [redacted] that the records of that office contained no record of [redacted] or [redacted]

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COMMENTARY ON DSSIL CARRIED IN
AUGUST, 1955, ISSUE OF THE
"VIRGINIA RECORD"

On September 14, 1955, Chief of Police W. E. TRAYLOR, Petersburg, Virginia, advised SA [redacted] that nothing had come to his attention since previously contacted indicating any illegal activity on the part of DSSIL, but he had noted from the August issue of "Virginia Record" an article concerning DSSIL. Chief TRAYLOR furnished SA [redacted] a copy of the August, 1955 issue of "Virginia Record", described in the masthead as an independent publication founded in 1878 "to tell the Virginia story". It is published monthly at the State Capital by Virginia Publishers Wing, Inc. An article beginning on page 26 of this publication captioned "THE DEFENDERS" states in part as follows:

"Last year, shortly after the controversial Supreme Court decision of May 17, a group of disturbed Virginians in the Fourth Congressional District got together. Individually, each had already been concerned over the Federal Government's increasing encroachment on state sovereignty. But the May 17 edict was the proverbial last straw and they swung into action.

"On October 26, as a result of this, the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties was incorporated.

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Stressing their stand on state sovereignty, the charter members also emphasized that, far from holding any hatred for the Negro, they would work for the benefit of both races and that they were by no means advocating the abolition of education.

"Their creed is expressed in a brochure which was prepared towards their goal of a local chapter in every county and city.

"WE BELIEVE

That, the Constitution, establishing a Republic of the Several States of America gave certain enumerated powers to the Federal Government and expressly reserved the remainder of the powers to the several states;

That, the clauses delegating authority to the Federal Government should be strictly construed, and always against the extension of Federal powers, and in favor of the states which compose this Union;

That, each state can best protect the rights and provide for the well-being of the citizens within its jurisdiction;

That, government of one or several of the individual states by the whole is contra to the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States of America;

That, private enterprise by free individuals is the cornerstone of our Republic;

That, concentration of power is one of the greatest internal dangers facing this nation today;

That, the powers and authority of the Federal Government should be strictly separated, and that domestic legislation by decree, judicial decision, treaty, executive fiat, or administrative order is foreign to the Constitution and an encroachment on the inalienable powers and authority of the several states and the Congress of the United States of America;

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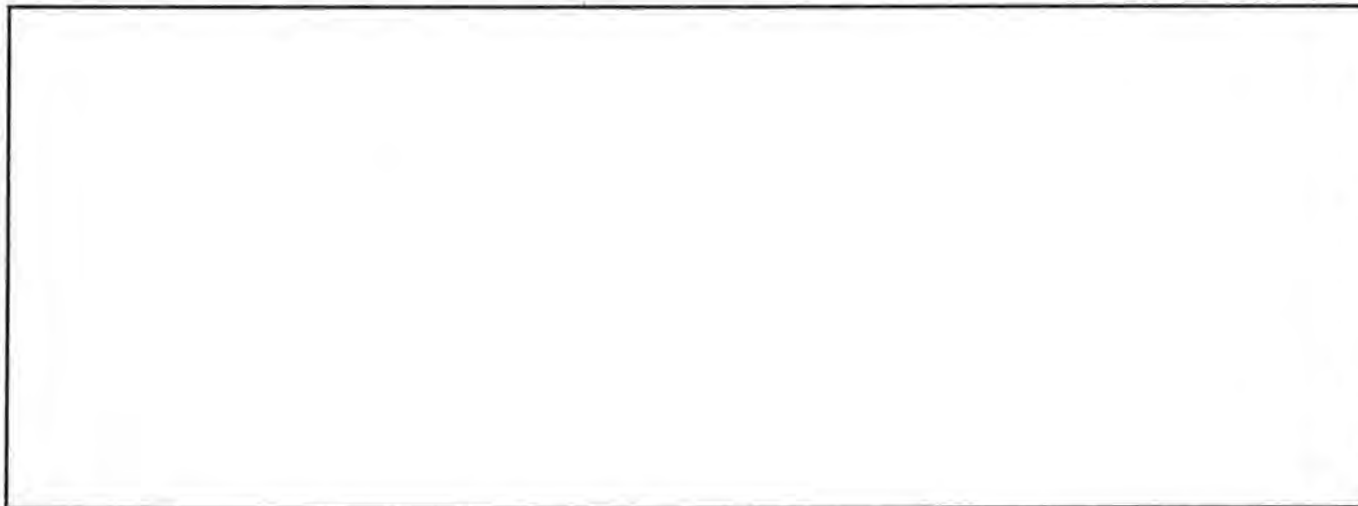
That, attempts to change the lawful manner, mores, and traditions of any state of these United States of America by any branch of the Federal Government is an infringement of the sovereignty of the states composing this Union;

That, the right to determine segregation of the races is a power reserved to the states;

That, those citizens, composing this nation, who believe in the principles cited above, are duty bound in good conscience to employ every lawful means to defend and perpetuate them, to the end that this Republic may continue and prosper."

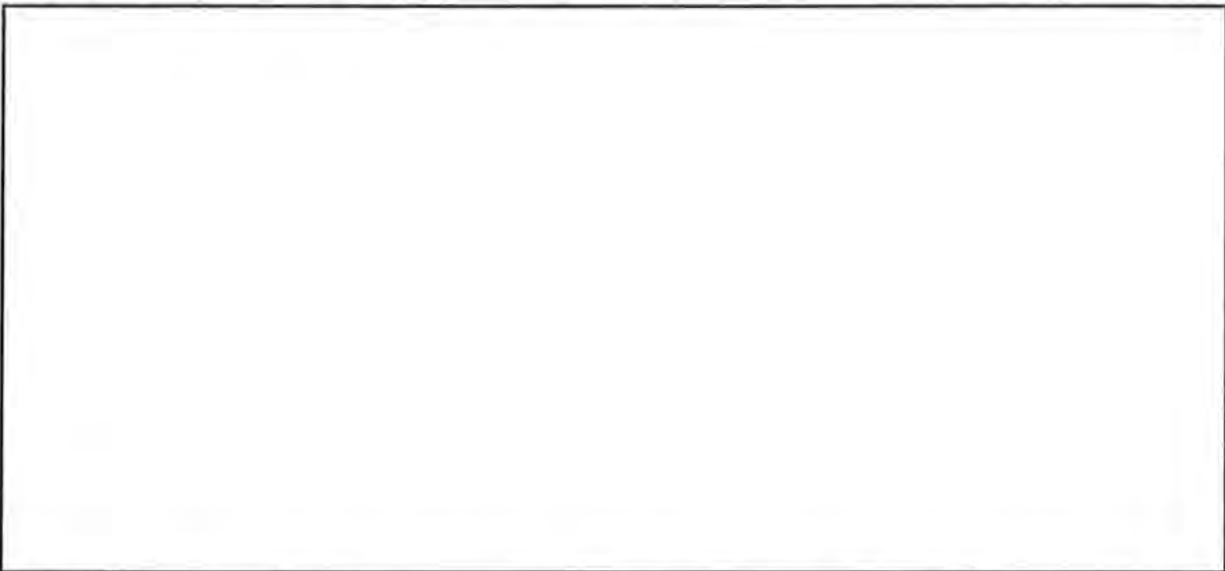
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The article continues to identify by name the officials and members of the Board of Directors of DSSIL and carries the following biographical data concerning the officers of DSSIL:



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CLIFFORD DAVIS JONES, La Crosse, Virginia, Vice-President, DSSIL, born in October, 1907 in La Crosse, Virginia; attended Smithdeal Business College; served on Mecklenburg School Board for eight years; member of Town Council, three terms; presently member of Mecklenburg County Electoral School Board.



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COLLINS DENNY, JR., Midlothian, Virginia, Counsel of DSSIL is described as born in Nashville in 1899; the son of COLLINS DENNY, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; received BA Degree from Princeton in 1921; LLB, University of Richmond, 1924; member of Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Delta Phi Fraternities; member of the Richmond, Virginia and American Bar Associations; served as Second Lieutenant World War I; former Assistant Attorney General, State of Virginia; member of Commonwealth Club and Country Club of Virginia; resides Monocan Farm, Midlothian.

An article appearing in the Richmond Times Dispatch, September 12, 1955, captioned "ACTIVITY ON SEGREGATION ISSUE DUE TO SPURT" relates that the DSSIL now have 28 active chapters and "officials say there are approximately 5,000 members in the organization". This article related that "Friday night more than 300 persons attended a meeting at Freeman (Douglas Freeman) High School (Henrico County near

Richmond, Virginia) called the defenders in an effort to organize a chapter in Henrico County." The article continued "COLLINS DENNY, JR., Attorney for the Defense, said flatly that the public school system as it is known now would be dead by the end of the current term. He disagreed with those who are against segregation but oppose changes in the school system, and contended that it would be necessary to make many changes in the system if segregation was to be maintained. Segregation could be maintained, he said, if enough persons showed enough determination."

NATURE OF LITERATURE DISTRIBUTED BY DSSIL

On September 13, 1955, Reporting Agent under appropriate pretext visited the Headquarters of DSSIL, 1210 Traveler's Building, Richmond, Virginia. One man, introducing himself as [REDACTED] was on duty in the office. [REDACTED] furnished copies of the following material he said DSSIL was making "available to the people for their study and consideration" in connection with the public school segregation issue.

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1. Reprint from "Congressional Record"; 84th Congress, First Session entitled "A PLAN FOR VIRGINIA" Extension of remarks of Hon. WATKINS M. ABBITT of Virginia in the House of Representatives, June 9, 1955. "Mr. Abbitt. Mr. Speaker, the people of Virginia are now in great distress because of the recent deplorable ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States declaring segregation in the schools unconstitutional....."

"In an endeavor to acquaint the public with the problem and to preserve for our people their individual liberties which are being gradually taken from them by a grasping arm of the Federal Government, an organization has been formed in Virginia known as the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties....." The Reprint continued with a quotation of "A Plan for Virginia" presented by DSSIL, the substance of which has been previously reported.

2. Reprint from July, 1955, issue of "Virginia

Record" an article entitled "STAND UP AND BE COUNTED" by CLIFFORD DOWDEY, Editor, "Virginia Record". The substance of this article is critical of the postponement of action in opposition to the racial integration in public schools.

3. Reprint of a letter dated May 21, 1954, from [redacted] "The 'Committee of 100'", 20 West 40th Street, New York, New York, which is in support of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund and is seeking to get contributions on behalf of this organization. Reprint of a letter from [redacted] dated June 3, 1954, to [redacted] "The 'Committee of 100'" in which [redacted] replies to [redacted] letter, disapproves of the functions of [redacted] committee and points out that the name of the "head of the Socialist Party and the names of several others who have been affiliated with Communist organizations and pressure groups" appears as members of the Community of 100. As a part of this reprint there also appears an analysis of the Committee of 100 from the standpoint of occupation and identification of 97 of the members of this committee from "Who's Who in America" and other public sources.

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4. A four page pamphlet entitled "Southern View of Segregation" by GARLAND B. PORTER reprinted from "Southern Advertising and Printing" by DSSIL. This consists of reproductions of editorials written by GARLAND B. PORTER captioned as follows: "WHAT IS HAPPENING TO THE NEGRO?" "SEGREGATION NOT A MORAL ISSUE", "PROGRESS MADE IN SEGREGATED SCHOOL SYSTEM", "14TH AMENDMENT CLEAR-COURT DECISION QUESTIONED", "FATE OF SOUTHERN NEGRO TEACHERS IMPORTANT" and "RACES HAVE DEFINITE CHARACTERISTICS". These articles take issue with the Supreme Court decision and are in opposition to racial integration in the public schools of the south.

5. A two page pamphlet captioned "Negroes Menaced by Red Plot" published by Citizens Grass Roots Crusade of South Carolina, Charleston, South Carolina, March 18, 1954. Generally the contents of this pamphlet seeks to identify many members of the negro race, including the NAACP, as victims of or affiliated with the Communist Party.

6. Reprint of article from Richmond Times Dispatch, August 22, 1955, captioned "A Negro Deplores the Segregation Decision" by ZORA NEALE HURSTON, a noted negro author. Comments attributed to the author, a negro, reflects resentment toward the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the public School segregation issue.

7. A pamphlet entitled "SEGREGATION God's Plan and God's Purpose" by HENRY W. FANCHER, Sr., Winter, Alabama, a retired minister. The author of this pamphlet endeavors to prove from a review of history and quotations from the Bible that God planned segregation from the beginning and manifested execution of the plan in placing Ham "the black son of Noah" in Africa surrounded by natural barriers to keep him and his descendants separated from other races.

8. Reprint of speech of Hon. JAMES O. EASTLAND of Mississippi in the Senate of the United States on May 26, 1955, captioned "The Supreme Court's 'Modern Scientific Authorities' in the Segregation Cases". Senator EASTLAND's speech strongly questions the wisdom and logic of the Supreme Court's Decision which admittedly relied to some extent upon "modern scientific authorities" on racial problems. Senator EASTLAND identifies several of the so called "modern scientific authorities" as individuals with long records of Communist front affiliations and another of the "authorities" is described as [redacted] University of Stockholm, Stockholm, Sweden, described by Senator EASTLAND as "a socialist who served the Communist cause" and has expressed contempt for the Constitution of the United States in the following language "impracticable and unsuited to modern conditions" and its adoption was "nearly a plot against the common people".

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9. A 11 page pamphlet entitled "A Plan for Virginia" by DSSIL. This booklet sets forth a 9 point plan recommended to the Governor and the Legislature (General Assembly), Commonwealth of Virginia, in the matter of procedures which might form the basis of retaining segregation in the public schools in Virginia. Substance of this has previously been reported. The back cover of this pamphlet is printed in the form of an application for membership in DSSIL and is quoted in its entirety as follows:

APPLICATION FORM

-:-

Defenders of State Sovereignty
and Individual Liberties

City/County Chapter

I hereby apply for membership in the DEFENDERS OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES. I am a white, law abiding citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of

the City/County of _____
Virginia. I am not a member of any organization
detrimental to the peace and welfare of the
U. S. A., nor do I ever intend belonging to any
such organization.

I believe the segregation of the races is a right
of the state government; in the sovereignty of the
several states and in the freedom of the individual
from government controls.

I enclose \$10.00 for membership in the DEFEND-
ERS OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY AND INDIVIDUAL
LIBERTIES for one year.

Witness my hand this _____ day of _____, 195__

Name: _____

Address: _____

SPONSORED BY: _____
Signature of member

MISCELLANEOUS

On September 21, 1955, [REDACTED]
Union Life Insurance Company, 11 N. 6th Street, Richmond,
and former Special Agent of the FBI, who has a wide acquaintance
among civic and religious groups in the State of Virginia,
advised he had knowledge of the existence of DSSIL but had no
information which would indicate that this group was engaged
in any illegal activities. He said from what he had heard
of the group it appeared to him that DSSIL was purely and
simply a group of respectable high-type people in Virginia
who formed this organization with a view to either
circumventing the Supreme Court's decision in the public
schools segregation issue or achieving a reversal of the
Supreme Court's decision in this matter through legal
means. He advised that he was personally acquainted with
COLLINS DENNY, JR., [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]
officials of the DSSIL, and knew other members of the Board of

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Directors of this group, namely, [redacted]
[redacted] and [redacted] by
reputation as being fine, respectable, law-abiding people.

On September 21, 1955, [redacted] partner
in Mitchell, Wiggins and Smith Certified Public Accountants,
512 Southern States Building, Richmond, and a former Special
Agent of the FBI, who has a wide acquaintance throughout the
State of Virginia, advised he knew of the existence of the DSSII
from Newspapers and general conversations he has heard and nothing
had come to his attention indicating that this group was engaged
in any illegal activity or would tolerate any illegal activity.
He said he knew some of the officials of the organization,
specifically COLLINS DENNY, JR. and [redacted] and these
persons had the reputation of being the highest type people.

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On August 30, 1955, W. J. NEDRICK, Chief of Police,
Henrico County, advised that he had learned of the formation
and activities of DSSII from reading Newspapers but had received
no information indicating this organization was engaged in any
illegal activity.

ENCLOSURES: TO BUREAU

One copy each of the following:

Reprint from "Congressional Record" of speech by
Congressman ABBITT of Virginia, 6/9/55.

Reprint from July, 1955, issue of "Virginia Record"
entitled "STAND UP AND BE COUNTED".

Reprint of letter dated 5/21/54 from [redacted]

[redacted] and reply dated 6/3/54 from [redacted]

Pamphlet entitled "Southern View of Segregation".

Pamphlet captioned "Negroes Menaced by Red Plot".

Reprint from Richmond Times Dispatch captioned
"A Negro Deplores the Segregation Decision".

Pamphlet entitled "SEGREGATION God's Plan and
God's Purpose".

Reprint of speech by Senator JAMES O. EASTLAND
in Senate of U. S. 5/26/55 captioned "THE SUPREME COURT
'MODERN SCIENTIFIC AUTHORITIES' IN THE SEGREGATION CASES".

Pamphlet entitled "A Plan for Virginia".

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ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Two extra copies of this report are indicated for Richmond due to the number of leads in this Division.

Pretext telephone call made by Reporting Agent to the Office of COLLINS DENNY, JR., Richmond, Virginia, as related in the details of this report was made without disclosing identity of caller.

Pretext visit to headquarters of DSSIL, 1210 Traveler's Building, Richmond, Virginia, by Reporting Agent on September 13, 1955, as related in the details of this report, was handled as follows: [REDACTED]

All sources contacted in connection with this matter are considered reliable and discreet individuals.

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INFORMANTS

Richmond Informant [REDACTED] listed in the details of this report, is [REDACTED] whose identity is being protected in view of his official position.

Consideration has been given to the complete elimination of T symbols in this report and they have been used only when deemed essential.

LEADS

THE PURPOSE OF THIS INVESTIGATION IS TO PROVIDE THE DEPARTMENT WITH INFORMATION CONCERNING THE OFFICIALS AND ACTIVITIES OF DSSIL FOR CONSIDERATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE DESIGNATION OF ORGANIZATIONS UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER 10450 WHICH "HAVE ADOPTED A POLICY OF ADVOCATING OR APPROVING THE COMMISSION OF ACTS OF FORCE AND VIOLENCE TO DENY OTHERS THEIR RIGHTS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES"

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

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LEADS CONT.

THE RICHMOND DIVISION

At following localities, will make appropriate inquiries through credit agencies, law enforcement agencies, and sources personally known who are considered completely reliable with view to determining reputation, community standing, and criminal record of following named secretaries of local chapters of DSSIL:

Amelia, Virginia

[redacted] For information concerning [redacted] indices Richmond Office reflect [redacted] Amelia Courthouse, Virginia, was ABC [redacted] in August, 1946, and furnished information to this office concerning a TGP matter, not known if identical above [redacted] DSSIL.

Appomattox, Virginia

[redacted]

Arlington, Virginia

[redacted]

Brunswick County, Virginia

[redacted] For information in this connection, Richmond File 66-0-4511 is letter to this office dated December 17, 1949, signed [redacted] on letterhead stationery of Alberta Hardware and Furniture Company, transmitting to this office a cancelled bad check which [redacted] had received. Richmond file 100-801-833P9 reflects name [redacted] included in a mailing list discarded by [redacted] District 26, CP USA, Richmond, Virginia, according to advice received from [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past. This list was furnished SE [redacted] March 22, 1948. [redacted] has subsequently

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

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LEADS CONT.

advised that little, if any significance, could be attached to the fact names of individuals were on CP mailing list because in most instances these names were ~~chosen~~ at random from telephone books, city directories, etc. by CP functionaries and in many instances reputable people with no CP sympathies whatsoever were included.

Buckingham County, Virginia

[REDACTED]

Campbell County, Virginia

[REDACTED] H & L Chevrolet Motor Co.,
Brookneal, Virginia.

Charlotte County, Virginia

[REDACTED]

Charlottesville, Virginia

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Cumberland County, Virginia

[REDACTED]

Dinwiddie, Virginia

[REDACTED]

Fairfax, Virginia

[REDACTED]

Greenville County, Virginia

[REDACTED]

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LEADS CONT.

Lunenburg County, Virginia

[REDACTED]

Mecklenburg County, Virginia

[REDACTED]

Nottoway County, Virginia

[REDACTED]

Petersburg, Virginia

[REDACTED]

Powhatan, Virginia

[REDACTED]

Prince Edward County, Virginia

[REDACTED]

Sussex County, Virginia

[REDACTED]

Surry, Virginia

[REDACTED]. With respect
to [REDACTED] indices of this office reflect the following:
[REDACTED] reflects that in December, 1950, one [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was a [REDACTED] of Surry
County.

THE NORFOLK DIVISION

will make appropriate investigation through credit,

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LEADS CONT.

police, and trusted sources of information to identify secretaries of DSSIL following cases and ascertain their reputation and community standing.

At Norfolk, Virginia

[REDACTED]

At South Norfolk, Virginia

[REDACTED]

Southampton County, Virginia

[REDACTED]

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REFERENCE

Report of SA [REDACTED] dated 7/13/55 at
Richmond.

Report of SA [REDACTED] dated 8/31/55 at
Norfolk.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

I-W Negroes Boycott Proposed Committee

SMITHFIELD, Va. (AP) — Negro school patrons in Isle of Wight County apparently boycotted a school board plan to set up a bi-racial segregation study committee here last night.

White patrons met at four schools last night and elected their 12 delegates to the 24-member committee. But just nine Negroes meeting at the Isle of Wight training school here flatly refused to elect the five delegates allotted them.

A similar pattern seemed to prevail at small meetings in other Negro schools across the county.

Superintendent of Schools L. T. Hall said this morning he had not yet received official reports from anyplace except Camp-town. Here, he said, only six Negroes showed up, which was not enough to form a committee.

Hall said the delegates cited "a revival meeting going on" at the same time as the reason more delegates did not turn out.

Hall said the school board planned these meetings for the purpose of "trying to get voluntary segregation or, if that failed, to get a private school system operating in the county."

If Negro participation sought by the board does not materialize, Hall said, he thinks the committee "might go on anyway, with only white members."

Hall called upon interested citizens of the county to assemble at their respective schools last night for the purpose of creating the 24-member bi-racial committee to study the segregation-integration problem.

Hundreds of white patrons reportedly turned out for the meetings throughout the county and elected their 12 delegates for the committee.

Suffolk News-Herald
Date 9/16/55

105-236-9

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Recd [unclear]

to Bureau 9/26/55

Trial Justice Assails Decree On Integration

Southsiders Are Warned
Of 'Mongrelization'
Of White Race

SOUTH NORFOLK — The Supreme Court decree banning racial segregation in the public schools was assailed here last night as a political decision that will lead inevitably to mongrelization unless circumvented by "honorable alternatives."

Speaking to some 60 persons who braved the approach of Hurricane Ione to attend a meeting sponsored by the South Norfolk Chapter of the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties at Smith High School, Trial Justice J. Segar Gravatt, of Norfolk County, declared that the decision, if allowed to take effect, will cause the "energy, imagination, spirit and great genius of the white race" to be swallowed up "as in every country where mixing has been allowed."

Warren 'Opportunist'
Calling Chief Justice Earl Warren a "political opportunist" who had reconciled Republican and Democrat differences by running on both tickets, Gravatt attacked the motives and methods of the decision and declared it based on a doctrine of exploiting racial differences which has greatly disturbed our churches and threatens to destroy our schools.

He suggested that legislation be enacted to bar funds from being used for integrated schools unless such use is approved by the local governing body, the local school board and voters in the city or county concerned.

Virginian Pilot
Date 9/20/55

105-236-8

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105-236-8


Copy to Bureau 9/26/55

TONIGHT! W. E. DEBNAM
SPEAKS:

**CENTER
THEATER
8 P. M.**

**FREE
ADMISSION**

**WHITE
PUBLIC
INVITED**



**"AN
APPEAL
TO
REASON"**

**LEARN WHAT
THE FUTURE
HOLDS FOR
YOUR SCHOOL
CHILDREN**

**A DISTINGUISHED PANEL OF CITIZENS
WILL DISCUSS FORCED INTEGRATION,
THE SUPREME COURT EDICT, THE
FUTURE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS**

**SPONSORED BY
THE DEFENDERS OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES
WRITE P. O. BOX 1503, NORFOLK, VA — MA 5-7876**

The Virginian Pilot
Sept. 29, 1955
RE: THE DEFENDERS OF
STATE SOVEREIGNTY AND
INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES
105-236

105-236-9

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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SEP 29 1955	

TMS



TURNED DOWN HIS BOOK—W. F. Debnam, former Norfolk newspaper reporter and publisher of a weekly that was dedicated to "busting" political corruption and crooked business of all sorts, recently resigned from the Raleigh City Council of which he was a member.

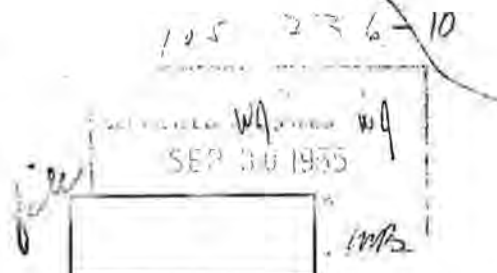
Mr. Debnam resigned his Raleigh post shortly after the appearance of his latest book, which was printed in a commercial printery because no United States publisher he approached according to Mr. Debnam—would handle it.

Also shortly after Mr. Debnam's book was out he resigned as radio commentator for the Smith-Douglas Fertilizer Company. He is filling a speaking engagement here next week for the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties.

Mr. Debnam explains that the publishers turned his book down "for the simple reason that no NATIONAL publisher is even the least bit interested in any book that attempts to set forth the Southern viewpoint on matters racial."

That places Virginia Dabney, Jonathan Daniels, John Temple Graves II, W. J. Cash, Howard D. Odom, W. T. Polk and a whole "passel" of scholarly Southern authors in the position of having fooled their readers and their publishers when they set forth the Southern viewpoint in their volumes, which were published by the same kind of people who turned down Mr. Debnam's work.

Journal and Guide
Date 9/24/55



'You'll Never Use These Schools,' South Norfolk Tells NAACP

SOUTH NORFOLK—South Norfolk school superintendent William Bill Story will not let the NAACP have use of any colored school building in South Norfolk for any purpose or under any circumstances.

That's the word the schools official handed down to the Rev. A. E. Johnson, president of the South Norfolk branch NAACP Wednesday night.

Rev. Mr. JOHNSON had called Mr. Story and asked for the use of the auditorium of the George Washington Carver high school on September 27th for an NAACP mass meeting. He was flatly turned down.

Rev. Mr. Johnson told the Guide he thought he and his chapter would be able to secure use of the building because schools officials bent over backward here last week to allow use of the Smith school (white) auditorium by the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties.

The Defenders group, which is outspokenly opposed to integration of schools, held a meeting at the Smith school Monday night. Speaking at the meeting was Trial Justice J. Segar Gravatt of Nottaway county who made a scathing denunciation of everything and everybody from the United States Supreme court through and to its Chief Justice Earl Warren.

The Defenders, recently organized, are just the opposite of the NAACP in every way. The group is dedicated to inciting race hate, violence and non-compliance with the Supreme Court's rulings which are now the supreme law of the land. The Defenders have a policy which is outright rebellion against the government. It advises state and local officials to seek means of refusing to comply with decrees of the Supreme Court of the United States.

On the other hand, the NAACP, now in its fortieth year, advocates compliance with law. The organization has utilized only the court rooms in its efforts to gain full citizenship for the nation's 15 million Negroes.

Journal and Guide
Date 9/24/55

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105-236-11

file



112

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NORFOLK (Urfile 105-236) DATE: 10-6-55

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile 105-32909)

SUBJECT: DEFENDERS OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES

REFERENCE: Report of S.A. [redacted] dated 9-23-55 at Richmond
Letter dated [redacted] From [redacted] To [redacted]
Teletype dated [redacted] From [redacted] To [redacted]

Referenced communication contains an error in connection with the subject matter checked below.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nonsubstantive error - notify appropriate personnel; make notation in error folder; and consider in next performance ratings. Consider employees' work records as to any needed action. | <input type="checkbox"/> Substantive error - return original of form to Bureau promptly with explanations and recommendations. |
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You are directed to take appropriate action:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. O.O. incorrect (OO is [redacted]) | <input type="checkbox"/> 11. Details |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Report made at | <input type="checkbox"/> a. No description |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Date when made | <input type="checkbox"/> b. Stops not removed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Period for which made | <input type="checkbox"/> c. Subject in custody, complaint & warrant issued but immediate hearing before USC not reported |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Title | <input type="checkbox"/> d. Delay in receiving information from P.D. indicates lack of police liaison |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a. Incomplete | <input type="checkbox"/> e. Motor number listed appears to be incorrect |
| <input type="checkbox"/> b. Incorrectly changed | <input type="checkbox"/> f. Deserter apprehension by local officers at your request not reflected in apprehension teletype |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c. Misspelled | |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> b. Facts not in details or vice versa | <input type="checkbox"/> b. Disposition sheet not submitted |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Not approved by SAC (original returned for approval & forwarding) | <input type="checkbox"/> a. Undeveloped leads |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Copies | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) Not set out |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a. Not furnished auxiliary offices listed below. Bufile corrected | <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Too vague |
| <input type="checkbox"/> b. Not furnished U. S. Attorney | <input type="checkbox"/> b. Informants not identified |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c. Insufficient copies to Bureau | <input type="checkbox"/> c. Reference |
| <input type="checkbox"/> d. Not furnished to G-2 or ONI | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> e. Bufile number should be | <input type="checkbox"/> 14. Abstract |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (1) Incorrectly reported | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 15. Miscellaneous (See Remarks) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Files consolidated at Bureau | <input type="checkbox"/> 16. Form FD-122 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> 17. Quoted Error |

MARKS:

I. DECLASSIFY REPORT.

II. DISSEMINATE COPIES OF THIS REPORT, AS WELL AS PREVIOUS AND FUTURE REPORTS, IN THIS MATTER PREPARED BY YOUR OFFICE.

105-236-15

(See Remarks)

SEARCHED INDEXED

SERIALIZED FILED

OCT 7 1955

NORFOLK

[Handwritten signature]

Pb. see me

Unity Urged For Opponents Of Integration

Judge Gravatt Speaks
Before 300 at Rally
In Granby High

Virginians must "oppose, and rebel against" the Supreme Court segregation decision to "preserve the integrity of the white blood stream," a Virginia judge, said last night.

Judge J. Segar Gravatt, of Blackstone, said white Virginians should band together under one banner as "Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties."

He spoke before some 300 persons in the Granby High School auditorium. His speech was the second given in Norfolk under auspices of "Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties."

Gravatt, also a member of the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia, described the school issue of segregation as a "guise."

Ultimate objective of the Negro leaders (and the NAACP) is the intermingling of the white and Negro races, he said, and, "Ultimate outcome of integration would be the mixing of white and Negro blood."

Unified Action Urged

He advised his audience to rise up in unified action. Such resistance would convince the Supreme Court it cannot enforce its decision against people who will not submit to the decision, he said.

Gravatt sees the segregation decision as a result of politics and power. He challenged the reasons why the high court decision was in the making more than a year before it was announced.

By induction, he said that Chief Justice Warren's presence on the court was the deciding factor.

Republicans and Democrats were in a contest for the Negro vote of New York, Illinois, California and similar large electoral voting states. The decision was unanimous, Judge Gravatt asserted, because the Democrats feared political retaliation if a minority opinion was given.

Gray Commission

Gravatt said he is "suspicious" of the politically ambitious who would make hay of the present situation.

Integration will destroy the public school system in Virginia, Gravatt said. His counter argument was that segregation will preserve it.

The judge dwelled heavily on the separation of races. Whites and Negroes alike must preserve their races by refusing to allow intermingling, he stated.

Integration would mean indoctrination of children, using the same techniques Russia, Hitler, and Mussolini have employed. The effect would be intermingling of the races to the end that "only a light brown would result," he said.

Gravatt said he was not "preaching prejudice, white supremacy or hatred."

There are many ways to fight the decision, he said. He praised Representatives Turk and Abbott for their "open" stands. He similarly heaped praise on Prince Edward County officials whom he described as pathfinders.

The Virginian-Pilot
10-26-55

105-236-13

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 27 1955	
NORFOLK	

Copy in 44-70

MB

Director, FBI (105-32909)

11/1/55

SAC, Norfolk (105-236)

DEFENDERS OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY
AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

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Reference is made to 017 Form submitted by Bureau
10/6/55. Under the topic "Remarks" was "I. Declassify Report,
II. Disseminate copies previous and future reports in this
matter prepared by your office."

The report submitted by SA [redacted] dated 9/23/55
at Richmond, was previously declassified according to Bureau
instructions of 8/29/55. No security classification has been
placed on any reports submitted by this office in this matter.

A review of the Norfolk file in this matter does not
indicate that there are any service personnel involved and
the reports therefore do not appear to be any immediate interest
to ONI or G-2.

Richmond is office of origin in this matter and
Norfolk files do not reflect that Richmond has made any
dissemination. If dissemination is desired, the Bureau is
requested to advise Norfolk and Richmond to whom the reports
should be disseminated. Pending receipt of further instructions,
no dissemination is being made by Norfolk.

WMB:dmb
(4)

cc: 1 - Richmond (105-405)

105-236-14

Tuck-Abbitt Segregation Plan Endorsed

Sovereignty Defenders Reiterate Integration Opposition

RICHMOND, Nov. 2. (AP)—A proposal by Representatives Tuck and Abbitt, Virginia Democrats, to submit the integration question to public referendum was today endorsed by a pro-segregation Virginia organization and scrutinized by the Gray Commission on Public Education. Endorsing the position taken by Tuck and Abbitt was the Board of Directors of the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties. The board also reaffirmed its "opposition to integration in the public schools of Virginia under any arrangement or plan whatsoever."

To what extent the referendum proposal was discussed by the Gray Commission meeting at the State Capitol is a matter of speculation since the meeting of the 32-member legislative group was a matter of well-guarded privacy.

State Senator Garland Gray, of Waverly, commission chairman, would make only one definite announcement at the close of the six-hour session.

He said the commission's 11-man executive committee will meet again next Thursday, November 10, to "review certain matters which the commission directed it to study."

He indicated, but wouldn't say for sure, that another meeting of the full commission would follow the executive committee session.

While Gray declined to furnish any of the matters new over to the executive committee, there appeared to be a possibility one of the matters might involve the Tuck-Abbitt referendum plan submitted to the commission by the pro-segregation organization.

The Virginian-Pilot
Norfolk, Va. 11-3-55

Author

RE: DEFENDERS OF STATE
SOVEREIGNTY AND
INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES

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105-236-16

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The Virginia-Pilot
Norfolk, Va.

5
ENDERS OF
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PUBLISHED BY THE
UNION

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, Norfolk (105-236)

DATE: November 7, 1955

FROM : Director, FBI (105-32909)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-26-2007 BY 60324 AUC BAW/STP/CLSSUBJECT: DEFENDERS OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY
AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Reurlet dated November 1, 1955.

It is desired that copies of all reports prepared on the captioned organization and copies of all reports prepared in connection with any other pro-segregation organizations active within your territories be disseminated to the local offices of G-2, Office of Naval Intelligence and Office of Special Investigations.

This dissemination is desired in view of the fact that future outbreaks of violence may occur as a result of a formation or the activities of these groups at which time any or all of the intelligence agencies may be involved.

2cc - Richmond (105-405)

105-236-17

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 8 - 1955	
FBI - NORFOLK	

Admission
[Signature]
[Signature]
(Enclosure)

Pb handle discuss. at me.

b7C

105-236

411 Flatiron Building
Norfolk 10, Virginia

November 22, 1955

[REDACTED]
Office of Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
Department of the Army
Post Office Building
Norfolk, Virginia

Dear [REDACTED]:

b6
b7C

Re: Defenders of State Sovereignty
and Individual Liberties - IS-X

There is being forwarded to you herewith one copy
of the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated August 31,
1955, in captioned matter. This dissemination is being made,
inasmuch as activities by this organization may be of future
interest to you.

Very truly yours,

John
RAY L. FAISST
Special Agent in Charge

Encl.
Registered

WMB:JG
105-236
(2)

105-236-18

105-236

411 Flatiron Building
Norfolk 10, Virginia

November 22, 1955

[REDACTED]
USAF District Commander
The Inspector General - USAF
21st District Office of Special Investigations
Langley Air Force Base, Virginia

Dear [REDACTED]

Re: Defenders of State Sovereignty
and Individual Liberties - IS-X

There is being forwarded to you herewith one copy
of the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated August 31,
1955, in captioned matter. This dissemination is being made,
inasmuch as activities by this organization may be of future
interest to you.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
RAY L. FAISST
Special Agent in Charge

Encl.-1
Registered

WMB:JG
105-236
(2)

105-236-19

105-236

411 Flatiron Building
Norfolk 10, Virginia

November 22, 1955

[REDACTED]
District Intelligence Officer
Office of Naval Intelligence
Fifth Naval District
Naval Base
Norfolk, Virginia

Dear [REDACTED]

Re: Defenders of State Sovereignty
and Individual Liberties - IS-X

There is being forwarded to you herewith one copy
of the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated August 31,
1955, in captioned matter. This dissemination is being made,
inasmuch as activities by this organization may be of future
interest to you.

Very truly yours,

Ray L. Faiss
RAY L. FAISST
Special Agent in Charge

Encl. -1
Registered
WMB:JG
105-236
(2)

105-236-20

Constitution Amending in the Dark

Governor Stanley's call on November 14 for a special session of the General Assembly on November 30 is for the purpose of amending Section 141 of the State Constitution at top speed and without that regard for the amending process which is characteristic of Virginia at most points in its history and should be in all.

The fact that the Gray commission recommended a special session "forthwith" does not justify this speed. It does not excuse the haste required of Virginians now trying to understand the numerous and complex proposals for the solution of what the Gray commission called "the gravest problem" to confront the people of Virginia in this century.

The Stanley plan of action is, first, for the special session of November 30 to vote to submit to the qualified electors the question of "shall there be a convention" — the Gray commission would change that in effect to a limited convention — "to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" If the machinery is well oiled, the special session will act in a few days.

The Stanley plan is, second, for the qualified electors to vote as promptly as possible, presumably in January or February.

The Stanley plan is, third, for the regular session of the General Assembly, then in session, to provide for the election of delegates to the limited constitutional convention.

The convention can meet promptly thereafter, and, when the convention has carried out the Gray commission plan of amending Section 141, the convention can proclaim that it has done so — and the job will be finished. It will be finished, because of the combination of a regular legislative session's coming up in January and of the special session which the Governor has now called, in jig time.

But at what cost?

1. Members of the General Assembly will have 16 days to consider what the Gray commission and Governor Stanley want them to do — 16 days without any prior preparation whatever. That is too short.

2. The special session will ~~not be a~~ session of the Delegates and Senators elected last week. It will be the Lame Duck Delegates elected in 1953 and the Lame Duck Senators elected in 1951.

3. The 16 days of hurry and haste to find out what all this is about applies even more to the people of Virginia than to the legislators. Legislators represent the people. If the people are pushed into undue haste, the representative system breaks down.

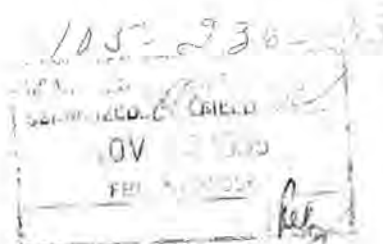
4. The attempt to limit the contemplated constitutional convention to the amendment of Section 141 and nothing else, is not made morally more palatable by reason of the fact that in 1945 the State Supreme Court of Appeals declared a limited constitutional convention was itself constitutional. It is a well known fact of Virginia life that that decision left unhappiness in Virginia, not from one political group as distinct from another, but from consti-

tutional students who believed then along with Chief Justice Prentiss, and believe now, that a limited constitutional convention does violence to the sound concept of the nature of a constitutional convention.

There are further and heavy costs. The proposed action of the constitutional convention is described by the Gray commission in these words:

To permit the General Assembly and the governing bodies of the several counties, cities and towns to appropriate funds for educational purposes which may be expended in furtherance of elementary, secondary, collegiate and graduate education of Virginia students in nonsectarian public and private schools and institutions of learning in addition to those owned or exclusively controlled by the State or any such county, city or town.

The Virginian-Pilot
Norfolk, Va. 11-15-55
Author _____
RE: _____



The purpose in brief is to make constitutional the use of public funds for private nonsectarian schools. For more than half a century the Constitution of Virginia has forbade such use of public money — for reasons long considered sound and fundamental. But now with no more warning than was provided by the State Supreme Court of Appeals' opinion in the war orphans case two weeks ago and the Gray commission's report three days ago, the State is being asked to uproot that old respected concept of the limits beyond which public funds ought not to be used.

This drastic and revolutionary change in Virginia thinking is proposed as a result of the Gray commission's recommendation for the use of public funds for tuition grants at private schools for boys and girls whose parents do not wish them to attend integrated public schools or in localities where, because of the refusal to provide money, there may be no public schools.

A proper understanding of the advisability of a special session to start amending the Constitution in 16 days is thus directly connected with the proposed system of tuition payments. Yet it is doubtful—perhaps with the exception of the 32 members of the Gray commission and their assistants—whether anyone in Virginia has a clear, firm knowledge of how the proposed system of tuition payments for private schools would operate.

It is difficult now—in our opinion, impossible—to learn from available information the extent, the costs, the effects, the administrative practicality, and the constitutional soundness of a tuition payment plan for attendance at private schools which the special Lame Duck session will be asked to approve 16 days from now when it initiates the amending of Section 141. The legislators who represent the people don't know the answers. The people whom they represent don't know.

This means Constitution-amending in the dark. The least that should be done now, if the State is to stumble down that road, is for the Gray commission and the State government, if they can, to furnish all possible information that illumines this rough and perilous way.

UNHAPPY SUBJECTS OR A FREE PEOPLE?

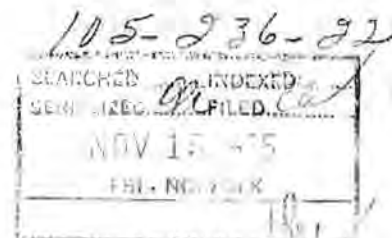
Sometime ago a spokesman for the NAACP addressing a group of his own race stated that "like it or not, the white people of the South would be integrated."

Perhaps he was right. Today we are witnessing the sad sight of a heretofore free people endeavoring to find some lawful means by which they can circumvent the freedom destroying public school decision of our Supreme Court and preserve the integrity of their race. If they had that freedom to choose and select a school of their own race, which is, or should be, every free man's right, there would hardly be a white child enrolled in an integrated school. If Negroes have a constitutional right to attend an integrated school do not whites have the same right to attend a segregated school? The appeasers and compromisers are preaching expediency and saying that while they are opposed to integration, it is better to have some degree of integration than abandon the public school system. Every intelligent person knows that once we consent to partial integration it is only a matter of time before we have full integration. Now is the time to stand up as free men and say that come what may we will not be integrated! They that hold out faithful to the end the same shall be saved.

A great Virginian, a great patriot once said, "Give me liberty or give me death!" Another said he had sworn eternal enmity to every form of tyranny no matter where or in what guise it might rear its head. Still another American said, "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute." You and I owe our liberty to the courageous, determined and patriotic men and women who founded our Country.

We urge you to join with us as free men and women determined to retain our great heritage. Virginia has sons of George Washington, Patrick Henry, Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, James Monroe, James Madison, John Marshall and many others with us today! Unhappy subjects belong to a dictatorship and not a free America.

The Virginian-Pilot
Norfolk, Va. 11-15-55
Author
RE: DEFENDERS OF STATE
SOVEREIGNTY AND INDIVIDUAL
LIBERTIES
105-236



JOIN THE DEFENDERS NOW!

I hereby apply for membership in the DEFENDERS OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES. I am a white, law abiding citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of the City/County of _____ Virginia. I am not a member of any organization detrimental to the peace and welfare of the U. S. A., nor do I ever intend belonging to any such organization.

I believe the segregation of the races is a right of the state government; in the sovereignty of the several states and in the freedom of the individual from government controls.

I enclose \$10.00 for membership for one year.

Witness my hand this _____ day of _____, 195____

Name: _____

Address: _____

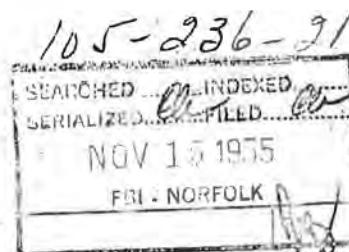
Telephone: _____

MAIL TODAY! BOX 1803, NORFOLK, VA.

1- B...
SEARCHED _____ INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____
NOV 16 1955
[Signature]

Referendum for What?
From the Lynchburg News
Representatives William A. Tuck, of the Fifth Virginia District, and Watkins M. Abbitt, of the Fourth District, have come forward with a proposal for dealing with the problems created by the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision that should and will receive consideration. It is in brief, that public financial support be denied to racially integrated schools in any locality unless such schools have been approved by a vote of the people of that locality. If the State Constitution does not permit operation of such policy, they propose that the Constitution be amended. The letter written by the two Representatives to the Gray Commission studying the problems involved does not go much into detail, and so does not answer some questions that will be raised. It particularly does not answer the big question of the hour: How can we meet the situation that faces us without losing our public schools? It doesn't answer it for the localities any more than others have as yet answered it for the State. There is no doubt that the majority of Virginians are opposed to racially mixed public schools. There is no doubt that in the majority of the localities there is opposition to such schools. The referendum proposed by Messrs. Tuck and Abbitt would tell us nothing we do not already know. But what is to be done after the voters have registered their opposition to mixed schools? What can be done then that can't be done now? The proponents of the plan, if it can be called a plan in its present stages, give one alternative to integration. It is the end of the public schools in those localities. But we have that alternative now. The purpose of the creation of the Gray Commission was to find a way out of the mess that does not involve abolition or disintegration of the public school system. A referendum may be in order where it is desired, but it will give no information and it will solve nothing.

The Virginian-Pilot
Norfolk, Va. 11-15-55
Author
RE: SEGREGATION IN PUBLIC
SCHOOLS
CR
44-70



1-cc. Bureau
R

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC (105-236)

DATE: 11/17/55

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: DEFENDERS OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY
AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES
IS-X

Re report of SA [REDACTED] dated 9/23/55
at Richmond.

Chief of Police W. L. BURROW (NA) - Franklin, Va.,
Police Department, advised on 11/8/55, that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was a native born, very respected veterinary.

Chief BURROW stated that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] had a wife and one daughter.
He advised he had no record with the Franklin Police Department
and had been a life-long resident in the vicinity of Franklin,
Va. He stated he had personal knowledge that [REDACTED]'s
credit was good.

[REDACTED] Retail Merchants
Association, Suffolk, Virginia, advised on 11/8/55, there
was no record of [REDACTED] in her files.

b6
b7CHLM:dmb
(1)

'No Ku-Klux Klanism'

Defenders 'Come of Age' In Fight for Segregation

By Paul Duke

RICHMOND, Nov. 19 (P)—One night about a month ago, some 2,500 persons crammed into Halifax High School's auditorium to hear a rousing defense of "The Southern Way of Life."

The early comers got seats. The late comers huddled along the walls. All listened intently as Representative William Tuck sounded the clarion call of "no compromise" on the greatest issue to confront the South in a century. "In this matter," shouted Tuck, "there is no middle ground. We are for integration or we are against integration. I am against integration and the mixing of the races."

Tuck had picked the apt place for his remarks inasmuch as the meeting was sponsored by the one State organization which is solidly opposed to any type of "middle ground" course in the school segregation dispute. That group is the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties.

In a way, the Halifax meeting proved the Defenders had come of age in their fight to arouse Virginians to an all-out effort to preserve the traditional segregated system. It was the largest turnout for any local meeting spon-

sored by the group and served to whet the enthusiasm of Defenders' leaders in their mission. "We've survived the period of lethargy," said William G. Maxey, who gave up the commissioner of revenue's job in Powhatan County to become full-time executive secretary of the Defenders.

"At first, people were suspicious and didn't want to even talk about joining up. Now they're coming to us, asking what they can do and how they can join the fight."

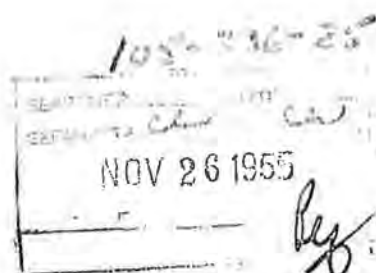
The acorn of the organization that was to become the Defenders was planted early in the Fall of 1954, when a group of Southside residents got together to discuss ways of fighting implementation of the Supreme Court's desegregation decision of the previous day.

In October, the group went to the State Corporation Commission. See Defenders, Page 12

The Virginian-Pilot
Norfolk, Va. 11-20-55
Author

RE: DEFENDERS OF STATE
SOVEREIGNTY AND
INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES

Sunday Edition
NF 105-236



Defenders

(Continued from Page 1)

sion, took out a charter, and began recruiting members at \$10 a head. Robert B. Crawford, a Farmville dry cleaner, was elected president, and a drive was instigated to set up local units throughout Virginia.

Today, 13 months later, the Defenders count chapters in eight cities and 24 counties, including units in such liberal territory as Arlington and Fairfax. Membership is put at somewhere between 8,000 and 9,000, with the bulk of it in the Southside.

The Defenders make no bones about their prime pursuit—the prevention of integration anywhere in Virginia.

Unlike some pro-segregation advocates, Defenders' leaders are opposed to any form of gradual integration or permitting certain areas of the Old Dominion to lower the separation curtain. They have proposed that laws be enacted to prevent the State from spending so much as a dollar toward the support of integrated schools.

Preservation Preached

"Our enemies say we want to do away with public schools," said Collins Denny, Jr., a Richmond attorney who is the chief legal officer of the Defenders. "To the contrary, we think our course is the only one that will preserve the schools of the South."

Denny reasons this way: Acceptance of integration would mean the South would be going along with something it did not believe in. The public school system would lose the confidence and respect of the patrons. And this would mean the death of the system.

"It's as simple as this," said Denny. "You can't expect people to pay taxes for the support of a school system they no longer believe in."

Denny and the Defenders are proceeding with the hope a legal means may be found to preserve segregation. In this respect, they are clinging much of their faith in the long-range plans for the maintenance of private schools.

Federal Courts Eyed

But supposing such schemes should be upset by the Federal courts?

"I don't know where we would be in that case," commented Denny.

It's his view the success of the segregationists will be determined largely by the extent to which such groups as the Defenders can rally support.

"If the people who favor segregation will show sufficient conviction that integration is evil, then I believe we'll continue to have segregation some way," said Denny.

"A year ago, when we started out, I would have conceded that certain areas of Virginia could integrate without too much trouble. But now that I've seen the depth of feeling that exists in the State, I would have to say that I don't know whether any area could successfully integrate."

What accomplishments can the Defenders claim in their pro-segregation fight?

Intangible Results

"We can't cite any tangible results—but there have been some notable intangible results," said Denny.

"Our support certainly spurred Prince Edward County to take the stand it did (in not appropriating funds for public school operations this term until a Federal court assured the county it could continue its school system on a segregated basis in 1955-56).

"We unquestionably had great influence on those counties which decided to appropriate school funds on a 30-day basis (thereby paying the way for quick cessation of operations in the event

of any immediate integration orders).

"My own belief is the Defenders have caused some localities to pull in their horns insofar as any pro-integration steps are concerned."

To be successful in their effort, Denny stressed the need for "sane and sensible leadership" in the Defenders' units. In some Southern states, accusations of Ku Klux Klanism have been made against pro-segregation groups.

Dignity Needed

"We are going to do all we can to keep our units at the local level in the hands of people who are not excitable, who value the dignity of the individual and aren't given to any childish action," said Denny.

"We must have nothing in Virginia which even the NAACP in its wildest imagination could size upon as an act of violence. We're not going to burn any crosses, but if we did, we'd burn them in the open. We mean to operate openly, lawfully, and honorably."

Crawford, the Defenders' president, has labeled the "white preacher" the No. 1 obstacle facing Southern segregation supporters.

"The patriots of reconstruction had the preachers praying for them instead of working against them," he said in a Charlottesville speech several months ago.

Commission Eyed

Some Defenders' representatives also wish the State-appointed Gray Commission had

acted with more dispatch in calling for a special session of the General Assembly to deal with the situation.

They also have felt that more public officials should have voiced their feelings in unequivocal terms on the segregation issue.

Besides Crawford and Denny, other officers of the Defenders include William Cöcke, clerk of Sussex Circuit Court, first vice president; C. F. Radcliffe, Norfolk insurance executive, second vice president; James S. Easley, South Boston attorney, third vice president; E. Floyd Yates, Powhatan automobile dealer and banker, treasurer; Mrs. Charles W. Reynolds, of Richmond, secretary, and the Rev. John J. Howard of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Blackstone, chaplain.

Speaks at Southampton School Dedication

Almond Says Segregation Could Result in Closing New

By JERRY BOIN

COURTLAND — In a pessimistic note for a school dedication, Virginia's Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond yesterday called the new Southampton High School here "a place whose doors may be closed by order of a federal court."

He did not elaborate, but he obviously referred to the possibility that the school would not be allowed to operate without introducing integration in line with the U. S. Supreme Court's decision banning segregation in schools.

Almond made this remark after backing the amendment of Section 41 of the state constitution and observing that though "that to me is no solution, it is the first step towards a solution."

The attorney general appealed to Southampton County citizens to vote for amending Section 141 "so that those honest people who won't send their children to school with Negroes will not be forgotten by the General Assembly of Virginia." This reference to citizen voting pointed to the referendum which will probably be held in the state following an expected call by the approaching special session of the legislature for a limited constitutional convention to amend Section 141.

The proposed amendment, recommended by Governor Stanley's school study group, the Gray Commission, would make it constitutional for localities to set up separate "private" schools for whites with the aid of public money. At present, the State Supreme Court ruled recently, Section 141 forbids such usage of government funds.

Almond was principal speaker at ceremonies dedicating the new consolidated white high school near Courtland that just began operating this term.

Some 600 persons, filling the school's auditorium, heard him castigate the U. S. Supreme Court for its segregation decision.

He noted that Section 140 of the Commonwealth's constitution prohibits integration in schools. By its decision, the Supreme Court "has wrongfully and illegally stricken Section 140 from your constitution," he told his listeners. "You have a constitution, you must write."

Almond said, "People tell me I defy the Supreme Court of the United States. I do not defy, I have not defied the Supreme Court operating in any legitimate sphere given it by the Constitution of the United States."

"I do defy unequivocally the right of any man; the right of any nine

men to defy the constitution they have taken oath to uphold. And that's what they have done."

At this point, the audience burst into applause.

The only point on which he agreed with the Supreme Court while arguing the segregation case before the tribunal, Almond said, was that education is "big business." He noted that this "big business" in Virginia requires some \$170 million annually to operate, with 62 per cent of that coming from the localities.

As he had argued before the high court, the attorney general said, "When you isolate the public school system from the community that supports it, you have destroyed it. It cannot live without that local support."

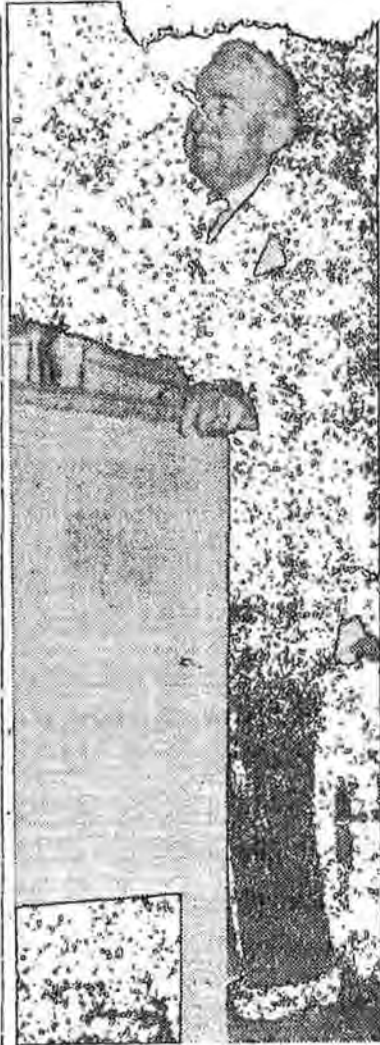
Speaking of the Gray Commission, Almond said that "never in all of my long public career have I associated with a committee of men more devoted to the public welfare or more loyal to principle." He praised Delegate Sam Pope of Drewryville, who was present at the school dedication, for his role as a member of that commission.

Almond was introduced by William V. Rawlings, vice chairman of the Southampton County School Board. Other speakers on the program included the county's superintendent of schools, B. T. Watkins, and Raymond Bodkin, principal of the new \$700,000 consolidated school.

Watkins said he was "happy and proud" to be on the dedication program, principally because the new school was finally giving the boys and girls of the county "equal opportunity with other boys and girls in Virginia — an opportunity that was for a long time denied."

The superintendent paid tribute to all of the people in Southampton who had a part in making the new school a reality — the Board of Supervisors, the School Board, Delegate Pope, F. F. Jenkins, former county superintendent of schools, now a high State Department of Education official; the Lions and Ruritan and Woman's Clubs of the county, the Parent-Teachers Association and even the teachers and students.

Most of the county government officials Watkins referred to were present and took a bow from the high school stage. Pope and Jenkins did likewise, and representing the clubs were Lee Bain for the Lions and Ruritan and Mrs. Homer Saunders, district president of the Woman's Clubs. Mrs. R. B. Story, who had a part on the program, was the PTA representative.



ATTORNEY GENERAL ALMOND
Speaking at Courtland

Principal Bodkin said it was "fitting in this season of Thanksgiving to come together to dedicate this school." He lauded the school patrons for their cooperation and the warm reception they gave him as a newcomer to the county.

The dedication ceremony consisted of responsive reading of a prayer of Thanksgiving to God. This was led by J. M. Powell.

Others on the program included the Southampton High School Glee Club, vocal soloist Mrs. Rebecca Carnes of Franklin and the Reverends O. L. Gochenour, C. A. McCormick, and William W. Stennett who gave, respectively, the invocation, dedicatory prayer and benediction.

Suffolk News Herald
Date 11-21-55

105-235-26

NOV 26 1955

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Office Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-26-2007 BY 60324 AUC BAW/STP/CLS
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC (105-236)

DATE: 12/1/55

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: DEFENDERS OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY AND
INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES

[REDACTED] who has an office at 245 W.
Bute St., Norfolk, and who is in the Office Duplicating Equip-
ment business, advised on 11/19/55, that he was a member of
the DEFENDERS OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES
group, and stated this group was very anti-Communist in its
nature and objectives and stated he personally had given some
public talks against Communism before Parent-Teachers Associations
at Lions Clubs Meetings.

[REDACTED] furnished the attached article which
is entitled, "A Short Article On Soviet Genetics", which he stated
he and an associate had run off on a mimeograph machine on the
morning of 11/19/55, at his office. He stated that one copy of
this bulletin was being forwarded to each member of the Virginia
State General Assembly.

[REDACTED] related that he thought he was being
watched at his office while mimeographing this bulletin by an
unknown individual in a black Ford, which was parked beside the
Flatiron Building on Bute Street.

[REDACTED] was advised to report activities of any
suspicious persons to the Norfolk Police Department. In
response to an inquiry, he was advised that the Ford automobile
which was pointed out by his associate to the writer, was not
an FBI car.

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105-236-27

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT RICHMOND~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPORT MADE AT RICHMOND	DATE WHEN MADE 12-9-55	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/27, 10/3, 5-7, 10, 11, 18, 21, 24, 26; 11/10, 11, 21, 29; 12/3, 8/55	REPORT MADE BY WHC/SNW
TITLE DEFENDERS OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - X

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Inquiries concerning secretaries of DSSIL chapters in the counties of Amelia, Appomattox, Brunswick, Buckingham, Campbell, Charlotte, Cumberland, Dinwiddie, Greensville, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nottoway, Pittsylvania, Powhatan, Prince Edward, Sussex, and Surry disclosed no information indicating tendencies toward violence. Most officers are reputed to be civic and community leaders of high standing. Similar information obtained regarding secretary of DSSIL in cities of Charlottesville and Petersburg, Va. An article in Richmond Times-Dispatch 11-6-55 related that DSSIL had 8,000 members. Board of Directors, DSSIL, met 11-2-55 and also present were Congressmen WILLIAM M. TUCK and WATKINS M. ABBITT of Virginia, at which time Board re-affirmed previous stand opposing racial integration in public schools. New chapters of DSSIL organized in Halifax and Pittsylvania Counties. Communist Party of Richmond, Va., critical of DSSIL; one member DSSIL, Henrico County, Va., threatened by telephone by an anonymous Negro male on 11-10-55. Meetings and continued opposition to Supreme Court's decision on school segregation matter reported in several sections of state. One such meeting at Norfolk, Va., reported to have been attended by 1,850 persons. DSSIL urging General Assembly of Virginia to adopt resolution of "interposition" against the U. S. Supreme Court ruling on racial segregation in public schools based on historic precedent of disagreement with branches of Federal Government by state governments in matters considered un-Constitutional or beyond powers delegated to Federal Government.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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INQUIRY CONCERNING OFFICIALS OF
LOCAL CHAPTERS OF DSSIL

AT AMELIA, VIRGINIA

On October 11, 1955, Sheriff MATT DeKRAFFT, Amelia County, advised SA [] that [] DSSIL in Amelia, is an [] employed by the Virginia A.B.C. Board and has been a resident of [] for the past seventeen years. He said that [] and his family have a spotless reputation in the community and are well respected by everyone in that area. [] stated he feels sure [] is not involved in anything illegal and is not the type of person who would indulge in such activity.

The Trial Justice and Circuit Court records for Amelia County, as made available by [] of Court, on October 11, 1955, to SA [] reflected no information regarding []

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AT BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA

On October 6, 1955, [] of Circuit Court, Buckingham County, Virginia, was interviewed under appropriate pretext by SA [] concerning [] Buckingham Chapter, DSSIL. [] informed that [] is a white man about 41 years of age, who came to Buckingham about ten or twelve years ago from the Portsmouth, Virginia, area; that he is married to a Buckingham girl and is presently engaged in operating an oil distributing business with HERBERT ADAMS, Sheriff of Buckingham County. [] said [] is a highly respected citizen of that community.

A review of the records of the County Clerk, Buckingham County, by SA [] on October 6, 1955, failed to reveal any criminal record regarding []

AT APPOMATTOX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

On October 6, 1955, Richmond Informant [] who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is well acquainted with most residents of Appomattox County and some of the surrounding counties, related that he is also familiar with some of the activities of DSSIL in Appomattox County and that area of Virginia. He said DSSIL had its origin in the Farmville, Virginia, area and as it grew, [] became instrumental in the organization of a formal chapter of DSSIL in Appomattox County. He advised that [] is [] of the Appomattox Chapter and []

of Appomattox County, is [redacted]. He said the chapter meets on the third Tuesday of each month, and although not attending any of the meetings, he has kept abreast of the activities of the organization. He said the prime purpose of the group was to prevent integration of the races in the public schools, and that its goals were to be achieved by legal means. He said nothing had come to his attention indicating illegal methods or the advocacy of illegal tactics on the part of officials of this group. [redacted] went on to say that each of the officials and members of the Appomattox Chapter are regarded as leading citizens and none of them have any criminal records.

AT CHARLOTTE COUNTY, VIRGINIA

On October 3, 1955, [redacted] Charlotte Court House, Virginia, who has resided in that area for some time and has wide knowledge of the residents in that community, advised SA [redacted] that [redacted] of the DSSIL Chapter in Charlotte County, is a druggist and has lived in that county practically all his life. He said that up to about fifteen years ago [redacted] had been a rather heavy drinker but stopped drinking entirely in recent years and enjoys a fine reputation in that community, as does his entire family. He said he regarded [redacted] as a loyal, patriotic American.

On October 3, 1955, [redacted] of the Circuit Court, Charlotte County, advised SA [redacted], that there was no arrest record for [redacted] in the files of his office. b2 b6 b7C b7D

AT CUMBERLAND COUNTY, VIRGINIA

On October 6, 1955, [redacted] Virginia State Police, advised SA [redacted] that he has known [redacted] of [redacted] and her husband [redacted] for a number of years. He advised that [redacted] DSSIL Chapter, Cumberland County, is a [redacted] in the Cumberland County Schools, and [redacted] is a small electrical and general contractor. [redacted] stated the [redacted] enjoy an excellent reputation in the community, and in his opinion are very fine, law-abiding people.

[redacted] of Court, Cumberland County, Virginia, advised SA [redacted] on October 6, 1955, that a search of the Trial Justice and Circuit Court Records of that county reflected no information regarding [redacted].

AT BRUNSWICK COUNTY, VIRGINIA

On November 10, 1955, Sheriff H. B. VALENTINE, Lawrenceville, Virginia, advised SA [redacted] that he is personally acquainted

with [redacted] DSSIL Chapter of Brunswick County. He related that [redacted] is [redacted] of the Alberta Hardware and Furniture Company in Alberta. He is considered to be a fine and respected citizen, is active in the county school system, and is also active in local politics. [redacted] continued that he was also familiar with the activities of DSSIL in Brunswick County, the members of which are, in his opinion, all respected citizens of the community, and nothing had come to his attention indicating illegal activity or advocacy of violence on the part of this group in connection with its efforts to maintain racial segregation in the public school system.

[redacted] Circuit Court, Brunswick County, Lawrenceville, Virginia, and EMERSON R. BAUGH, Trial Justice, Brunswick County, advised SA [redacted] on November 10, 1955, that the records of their respective courts failed to reflect any information concerning [redacted].

On March 22, 1948, Richmond [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the name [redacted] was included in a list of names and addresses constituting a mailing list in the possession of [redacted] District 26, Communist Party, USA, Richmond, Virginia. Informant advised [redacted] discarded this list during the latter part of March, 1948. [redacted] has also advised that it is known that the mailing lists maintained by [redacted] for the most part, consisted of names and addresses of people taken at random from telephone and other types of directories, by reason of which little significance could be attached to the fact that a particular individual's name and address appeared on one of these mailing lists.

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The Communist Party, USA, has been designated as a subversive organization by the Attorney General of the United States.

AT DINWIDDIE COUNTY, VIRGINIA

On October 21, 1955, [redacted] Farmers Bank of Dinwiddie, Dinwiddie, Virginia, advised SA [redacted] that [redacted] DSSIL Chapter in Dinwiddie County, had been [redacted] of Dinwiddie County for approximately four years and enjoys an excellent reputation and credit in that area.

Sheriff W. B. BUTTERWORTH, Dinwiddie County, advised SA [redacted] on October 21, 1955, that the records of his office reflect no arrest of [redacted] and that [redacted] was known to him as a respected citizen and loyal American.

AT GREENSVILLE COUNTY, VIRGINIA

On October 24, 1955, J. B. BRADLEY, Chief of Police, Emporia, Virginia, advised SA [redacted] that [redacted] who was [redacted] DSSIL Chapter in Greenville County, is [redacted] of the Court of Greenville County Circuit Court. He resides at [redacted]

[redacted] He has no record with the Emporia Police Department, according to Chief BRADLEY, and he had never heard anything detrimental about [redacted]

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AT LUNENBURG COUNTY, VIRGINIA

On November 10, 1955, C. L. SLAYTON, Chief of Police, Victoria, Virginia, advised SA [redacted] that [redacted] Lunenburg County Chapter, DSSIL, is the [redacted] of the Peoples National Bank, Victoria, Virginia. [redacted] is a very respectable and law-abiding citizen of that community. He said he had never heard of [redacted] being involved in any kind of trouble or scandal, and that [redacted] is regarded as a good "solid" American. He also advised the Victoria Police Department records contain no arrest for [redacted]

AT MECKLENBURG COUNTY, VIRGINIA

On November 9, 1955, [redacted] advised SA [redacted] that [redacted] Secretary of DSSIL Chapter of Mecklenburg County, [redacted] has been practicing law for the past twenty years there, is of good moral character and reputation, and considered a loyal and patriotic American.

On November 9, 1955, [redacted] Trial Justice Court, Boynton, Virginia, advised SA [redacted] that there was no arrest record for [redacted] in his office.

AT NOTTOWAY COUNTY, VIRGINIA

On October 7, 1955, E. C. ELLETT, JR., Sheriff, Nottoway County, advised SA [redacted] that [redacted] DSSIL Chapter in Nottoway County, has an excellent reputation in the community. He said she was a welfare worker for Nottoway County at one time; that her husband, [redacted] is also [redacted] of the National Bank of Crewe, Virginia.

During the conversation of Sheriff ELLETT with SA [redacted] Sheriff ELLETT advised that he was a member of the DSSIL Chapter in Nottoway County, and that most of the better citizens of Nottoway County were also members of this organization. He said the purpose of this group was to fight for the rights of local people through legal means, and that DSSIL did not tolerate or engage in any illegal activities in pursuit of its purposes.

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In this connection, Sheriff ELLETT also mentioned that he was well acquainted with [redacted], mentioned above as being [redacted] of the DSSIL, Amelia County, Chapter. He said [redacted] is a Virginia A.B.C. [redacted] and a person of good reputation.

On October 7, 1955, [redacted] Nottoway County Circuit Court, advised SA [redacted] that the files of the court reflect no criminal record concerning [redacted]

AT POWHATAN COUNTY, VIRGINIA

On October 11, 1955, ROY SIMPSON, Sheriff, Powhatan County, advised SA [redacted] that he has known [redacted] DSSIL Chapter, Powhatan County, for many years; that he is employed by the Yeates Tractor Company in Powhatan and is a man of excellent reputation in that community.

On October 11, 1955, [redacted] Circuit Court, Powhatan County, advised SA [redacted] that a search of the Trial Justice and Circuit Court records for that county reflected no information regarding [redacted]

AT PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VIRGINIA

On September 27, 1955, [redacted] Prince Edward County, Farmville, Virginia, advised SA [redacted] that he is well acquainted with [redacted] who is [redacted] of the DSSIL Chapter in Prince Edward County. He related [redacted] is [redacted] of the Kayton Coal Company, Farmville; belongs to numerous civic organization; enjoys a fine reputation in the community, and is considered a good citizen. [redacted] observed that he was well aware of [redacted] affiliation with DSSIL and observed that only the better type of good citizens belonged to this organization. He said most members of the Town Council were members of the group, and he knew of no activity of an illegal nature on the part of DSSIL or the advocacy of violence of this organization.

On September 27, 1955, JAMES C. CLARK, Sheriff, Prince Edward County, furnished SA [] substantially the same comments concerning [] and activities of the DSSIL.

Also on September 27, 1955, OTTO OVERTON, Chief of Police, Farmville, advised SA [] that he had joined the DSSIL; that meetings are usually held in the Court House at Farmville. He said the purpose of his joining was to provide funds for legal assistance, the membership fee being \$10, and only the highest type persons in the community belonged to the group. He stated from his observations there were no illegal activities or aims of the group; otherwise he would not be associated with it.

On September 27, 1955, [] of the Court, Prince Edward County, advised SA [] that a search of the Trial Justice and Circuit Court records for that county failed to reflect any information regarding []

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AT SURRY COUNTY, VIRGINIA

On October 18, 1955, ELBERT O. COCKES, Sheriff, Surry County, Virginia, advised SA [] that [] of DSSIL Chapter in Surry County, had been a Deputy Sheriff in that county for the past twenty-five years. He has had a long association with [] and considers him to be a completely loyal American. He said [] had no criminal record.

AT SUSSEX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

On November 10, 1955, [] advised SA [] that [] also known as [] DSSIL Chapter, Sussex County, is [] of the Bank of Surry and Sussex, Wakefield, Virginia; that he is a highly respected citizen; has never been in any kind of trouble, and is regarded as a good American citizen.

AT CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

On October 5, 1955, [] Retail Merchants Association, advised SA [] that her records reflect that [] and his wife, [] had been carried in her records since 1930. [] advised that [] is listed as an [] of Art and Architecture at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, and a clipping from the Charlottesville "Daily Progress" dated December 8, 1944, reflected that

[redacted] had been appointed by the Polish Government as architectural member of a committee for re-building Poland. The article went on to indicate that [redacted] had left for New York City on that date, December 8, 1944, to attend a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Kosciuszko Foundation, the purpose of which was to review plans which [redacted] had drawn up for a Jefferson Institute to be erected in Warsaw, Poland, as a gift of the Kosciuszko Foundation. The credit record reflected both [redacted] and his wife enjoyed a very satisfactory credit rating in the Charlottesville area, and their address was indicated as 1910 Barracks Road.

[redacted] Charlottesville Police Department, checked his records on October 5, 1955, and advised SA [redacted] that no record identifiable with [redacted] was contained in these files.

[redacted] Registrar's Office, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, advised SA [redacted] on October 5, 1955, that she had known [redacted] for approximately twenty years; considers him to be a person of outstanding character, reputation, and habits. She described him as being one of the most prominent members of the University faculty and a leading citizen in the Charlottesville area whose loyalty to this country is unquestioned.

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The August, 1955, issue of "The Defenders News and Views," published by DSSIL, identifies [redacted] Barracks Road, Charlottesville, Virginia, as Secretary of the local chapter, DSSIL, at Charlottesville, Virginia

AT PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA

On October 26, 1955, WILLARD E. TRAYLOR, NA, Chief of Police, Petersburg, advised SA [redacted] that [redacted] DSSIL Chapter, Petersburg, Virginia, was unknown to him.

[redacted] Identification Officer, Petersburg Police Department, checked his records and found no information pertaining to [redacted] on October 26, 1955, as related to SA [redacted]

[redacted] Retail Merchants Association, Petersburg, Virginia, advised SA [redacted] on October 26, 1955, that [redacted] is [redacted] of T. S. Beckwith and Company, 125 North Sycamore Street, Petersburg, an office supply firm and book store. His credit record is satisfactory to very good and nothing derogatory is contained therein concerning him.

AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

EXTENT OF MEMBERSHIP

An article appearing in the "Richmond Times-Dispatch" on November 6, 1955, captioned, "2 More Bodies Will Meet On School Integration Issue" related that during the past week there had been a meeting of a

private group consisting of some fifty directors and officials of the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties described as, "An 8,000-member pro-segregation organization which has grown up in Virginia since the Supreme Court decision..." The article continued to relate that the Defenders re-affirmed their stand of early summer, which was briefly stated as follows: "We will oppose the mixing of the races in school rooms and elsewhere forever."

An article appearing in the Richmond "Times-Dispatch" dated November 3, 1955, captioned, "Defenders' Group Restates Opposition to Integration in Schools in Any Form" relates, "The Board of Directors of the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties yesterday re-affirmed its 'opposition to integration in the public schools of Virginia under any arrangement or plan whatsoever.'" The article continues that the Board of DSSIL, attended by some fifty persons, also commended Representatives WILLIAM M. TUCK and WATKINS M. ABBITT "for their forth-right statement that under no circumstances and no plan or arrangement should integration be permitted in any county or city of Virginia without the approval of the people."

NEW CHAPTERS, DSSIL, ORGANIZED IN HALIFAX
AND PITTSYLVANIA COUNTIES

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An article appearing in the "Richmond News Leader" October 24, 1955, datelined South Boston, October 24, 1955, captioned, "Tuck, Denny to Appear on Program of Defenders" relates that "the newly-organized Halifax County chapter of DSSIL will hold its first mass meeting at Halifax County High School tonight." The article related the chief speaker will be COLLINS DENNY, JR., Richmond attorney and chief counsel for the "Defenders," and said "he will be introduced by Congressman WILLIAM M. TUCK." The article went on to relate that the Halifax Chapter was organized October 12, 1955, when some forty county residents met in Halifax. [redacted] Halifax [redacted] was named [redacted] of the organization, while other officers were identified as [redacted] and [redacted]. It also related an eight-man executive board had been named composed of leaders from every section of Halifax County.

An article from the "Bee", Danville, Virginia, October 25, 1955, captioned, "Halifax Segregation Backers Jam Auditorium" related that Representative WILLIAM M. TUCK of Virginia and COLLINS DENNY, JR., were the principal speakers at the public meeting called by the newly formed Halifax County chapter of the DSSIL and quoted Congressman TUCK as stating, "In this matter there is no middle ground; there is no compromise; we are for integration or we are against integration. I am against integration and the mixing of the races." The article related that DENNY declared the "Commonwealth is faced with the most dire emergency in two hundred years." DENNY was also quoted as stating, "The Supreme Court has not said that the

public schools of Virginia must be integrated. The court has said only that the State of Virginia cannot spend its money in support of schools segregated by law."

Continuing, "They can't tell us we must spend our money to compel our children to go to integrated schools." Congressman TUCK, also identified as former governor of Virginia, was also quoted as stating, "I intend to resist with all the might I have this effort to distort the minds, to pollute the education, and to defile and make putrid the pure Anglo-Saxon blood that courses through the innocent veins of our helpless children."

On November 14, 1955, BEN COVINGTON, Chief of Police, South Boston, Virginia, furnished SA MELVIN J. YANCEY the following information concerning officials of the Halifax County Chapter of DSSIL:

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1. [redacted] is a resident of [redacted] is [redacted] of the Bank of Halifax, and [redacted] of the Virginia Bankers Association. He enjoys an excellent reputation in Halifax County and is considered one of the leading citizens of that area.

2. [redacted] DSSIL, Halifax County Chapter, resides at [redacted] of the Halifax Cotton Mills, Halifax, Virginia; is a very wealthy and outstanding citizen of the area, and is regarded as completely loyal.

3. [redacted] Halifax County Chapter, DSSIL, resides Mountain Road, Halifax, Virginia; is [redacted] in Halifax, Virginia; considered an outstanding [redacted] as well as a reputable and loyal citizen.

According to [redacted] none of the above individuals have any criminal record to his knowledge.

On October 31, 1955, WATT MILES, Editor and Publisher, "Commercial Appeal," a weekly newspaper published in Danville, Virginia, advised SA MELVIN J. YANCEY that he understood efforts were being made in Danville and Pittsylvania County, Virginia, to organize a chapter of DSSIL in that area. Mr. MILES stated that [redacted] member of the Virginia House of Delegates from Pittsylvania County, had indicated an interest in such a local chapter and expressed hope that such a chapter would be formed.

The "Commercial Appeal," Danville, Virginia, published an article in its issue of November 1, 1955, captioned, "Defenders Call Mass Meeting November 28," which relates that a meeting had been called for Monday,

November 28, 1955, for the newly-organized Pittsylvania County Chapter of DSSIL. TOM CLARK was identified as president of the chapter, and according to the article, CLARK had announced that Congressman WILLIAM M. TUCK would be present as the principal speaker, along with COLLINS DENNY, JR., and [redacted] prominent South Boston attorney "who is also identified with the Halifax County chapter of the Defenders." The article related that "At the second organizational meeting of the local chapter in Chatham last Wednesday (October 26, 1955) CLARK was elevated from temporary chairman of the group to president." [redacted] was elected [redacted] and [redacted] of [redacted] was elected permanent [redacted] "by the overflow crowd of approximately 250 men and women from throughout the county."

An article appeared in the "Commercial Appeal," Danville, Virginia, November 14, 1955, captioned, "Maxey Claims Finest People in Defenders. This article related that [redacted] of the DSSIL, in a discussion before a group of citizens attending an organizational meeting of the local chapter in Chatham last Wednesday night said, "We continue to pick up the finest people in the communities in which we organize. We have no hatred in our hearts for the Negroes and no hatred, violence, or bloodshed is preached or desired by us. We believe that we are doing as much for the benefit of the Negro race as the white." The article went on to state as follows: "I stated this in refutation to comments which have been critical of the organization's aims and methods, comparing them to those of such discredited societies as the Ku Klux Klan."

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An article appearing in the "Danville Register," Danville, Virginia, November 29, 1955, captioned, "No Easy Way of Avoiding Mixed Schools Denny Tells 500 Attending County Rally," datelined Chatham, November 28, 1955, relates that some five hundred Pittsylvanians came out in sharply dropping temperature and warmly cheered three speakers who urged them to stand steadfast against "mongrelization of the white race." "The speakers, [redacted] Rep. WILLIAM M. TUCK, and COLLINS DENNY, JR., of Richmond, Virginia, addressed a rally sponsored by the newly organized county chapter..." The article said [redacted] told the audience that "down in your hearts you know this thing (the Supreme Court's decision) is wrong. He said it strikes down the 10th Amendment and destroys the Bill of Rights. He said he would rather see our educational system stopped dead in its tracks than see our race corrupted." The article continued that Congressman TUCK reiterated his stand against mixing the races and COLLINS DENNY, JR., was quoted as stating, "We know where two of our Congressmen (TUCK and ABBITT) stand, and we know where our Senior Senator (H. S. BYRD) stands. What I'd like to know is where the other eight Congressmen and where does the Junior Senator (A. W. ROBERTSON) stand?"

On November 29, 1955, [redacted] Virginia State Police, Chatham, Virginia, advised SA MELVIN J. YANCEY that the Pittsylvania County Chapter of DSSIL completed its organization on November 15, 1955, with a mass meeting in the Court House Building. [redacted] said [redacted] [redacted] was [redacted] that [redacted] farmer near Chatham, was elected [redacted] and [redacted] of the Lane Company, Altavista, Virginia, was elected [redacted] According to [redacted] these officials are outstanding citizens of Pittsylvania County; enjoy excellent reputations, and are leaders in the area. He said none of them have a criminal record.

COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS IN
VIRGINIA, CRITICAL OF DSSIL

Richmond Confidential Informant [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past and has knowledge of some Communist Party activities in the State of Virginia, has advised that a meeting was held of the Communist Party on September 20, 1955, at the home of [redacted] and [redacted] [redacted] and on this occasion [redacted] [redacted] who has been identified by [redacted] as a member of the Communist Party, urged that the President and the Justice Department be written and that they be urged to prosecute the citizens councils who are against segregation, and that they be tried for treason. [redacted] said those included in this group would include such judges as Judge J. SEGAR GRAVATT (Trial Justice, Nottoway County, Virginia) and the "Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties." [redacted] identified above, has also advised that at a meeting of the Communist Party, [redacted] on September 26, 1955, they proposed to sponsor a group which would demand that the "reign of terror" by such white supremacist groups as citizens councils, "sovereign rights and individual liberties groups" be stopped and that their leaders be prosecuted and tried for treason for seeking to avoid and evade the Supreme Court's decision on segregation.

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On October 31, 1955, [redacted] [redacted] who was formerly employed by the Danville City Schools, Danville, Virginia, as a [redacted] and [redacted] advised SA MELVIN J. YANCEY that he had received through the mails an envelope postmarked Richmond, Virginia, October 20, 1955, bearing the return address of Post Office Box 464, St. Louis, Missouri, which contained a booklet captioned, "The American Way to Jobs, Peace, Equal Rights, and Democracy," identified on the cover sheet as "Program of the Communist Party," and a mimeographed sheet captioned, "Punish the Lynchers of Emmett Till, an Open Letter to the People of Virginia," which states, "The Communist Party of Virginia joins with all decent Americans on condemning the barbaric lynching of a 14-year-old child, Emmett Louis Till....." The third paragraph is quoted as follows:

"This reign of terror is a direct outgrowth of the defiance of the law on school de-segregation by Gov. White, Sen. Eastland, and other Mississippi officials. Gov. Stanley (Virginia), the Gray Commission, the KKK--like Defenders of State Sovereignty and the rabid white-supremacist press by their efforts to whip up prejudice and hate against the Negro people, are laying the ground work for similar outrages in Virginia. Among the items urged by this document are: "Americans must demand that the Federal Government do the following....Gov. Stanley to abolish the Gray Commission; no special session of the State Legislature for the illegal purpose of circumventing the Supreme Court decision; Gov. Stanley to order the immediate integration of Virginia public schools." The last two lines of the document read, "Please send comments and opinions to P. O. Box 464, St. Louis, Missouri. Issued by Communist Party of Virginia."

MEMBER OF DSSIL, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,
THREATENED BY TELEPHONE

On November 10, 1955, WILMER J. HEDRICK, NA, Chief, Henrico County Police Department, advised he had just received a telephone call from [redacted] who is owner of a large amount of real estate in the west end of Richmond and in Henrico County. He said [redacted] related to him he had received a call at 2:30 a.m., November 10, 1955, from an unknown man whose voice appeared to be that of a Negro, saying in substance, "This is the NAACP. We are familiar with your participation in the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties group and your opposition to the Community Chest contributing to the Urban League." Chief HEDRICK related that according to [redacted] the caller continued by stating, "We will get you" or language to that effect, and hung up.

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Chief HEDRICK advised that he had known [redacted] for a considerable time; that he was a member of the Henrico County Chapter, DSSIL, Executive Committee, and had openly opposed contributions to the Urban League on the part of the Henrico County Community Chest. He said according to [redacted] he had no enemies to his knowledge and could identify no one as a suspect in connection with the above telephone call.

MEETING OF DSSIL IN
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

An article appearing in the "Progress-Index" newspaper published in Petersburg, Virginia, on September 27, 1955, captioned, "Special Train Will Carry Defenders to Norfolk Meet" related that a special train would carry Southside Virginia residents to Norfolk Thursday night for a mass meeting of the DSSIL. It indicated the train would start from Farmville at 3:30 p.m., and stop in Petersburg at 5:15 p.m., and would return from Norfolk following

the meeting. An article appeared in this same paper September 30, 1955, captioned, "Private School Support From Tax Money Said Legal," datelined Norfolk, related that a former Virginia radio commentator stated segregated schools for white children could be maintained by using tax money to support private schools. The article said, "This method would adhere to the letter of the law as interpreted last year by the U. S. Supreme Court when it ruled school segregation un-Constitutional, says [redacted]"

[redacted] According to the article, [redacted] formerly of Norfolk and Danville, told a crowd of 1,800 persons in Norfolk Municipal Auditorium "last night" that parents would be asked whether they wished to send their children to integrated schools or segregated private schools.

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AT ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA

An article appearing in the "Daily Sun" newspaper, published at Arlington, Virginia, on October 25, 1955, carried the following article:

"DEFENDERGRAM

"The Supreme Court, unable to relate science to the Fifth Amendment, has done an unheard of thing. It has now found scientific authorities to attempt to sustain its view of what the 14th amendment should mean.--Senator James O. Eastland.

"The Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties
P. O. Box 44, Arlington, Va."

The "Daily Sun," Arlington, Virginia, October 25, 1955, carried a three-column, full page article captioned, "A Challenge to the A.B.C. Candidates," pertinent portions of which are quoted as follows:

"Since the local campaign began you have repeatedly attempted to denounce the organization known as 'The Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties' and its members, from the stage, by mail-outs and the press. Through all of these medias you have not produced one single shred of evidence which proves that the Defenders or any of its members are disloyal, unpatriotic, un-American or anti-religion.

"In view of the confusion which has been created by your remarks and statements we, the undersigned, demand that you, the Convention candidates, publicly announce from the stage at Thomas Jefferson School on Thursday night October 27th., and through this paper present at once any and all documented evidence and facts which you have, which shows that the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties is not a Christian, Pro-American patriotic organization. Furthermore, we challenge you to show anything to the contrary that the Defenders sole intention is to defend and protect the Federal Constitution and the Constitutions and sovereignty of the 48 sovereign States.

"We, the undersigned, are cognizant that if you are allowed to get away with this type of attack without being called to account for your charges, that we and every other organization will be singled out for the same kind of treatment in the future, therefore, we demand that you speak up now or forever hold your peace and stop the inferences, insinuations and innuendos in the name of common decency and tranquillity among the citizens of Arlington County.

"This challenge is published and paid for in the public interest by:

"The Virginia League.. [REDACTED]

"We, The People'.. [REDACTED]

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OTHER PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENTS
BY DSSIL MEMBERS

An article appearing in the Richmond "News Leader," November 10, 1955, captioned, "'Defenders' Speaker Urges Stand," quoted J. SEGAR GRAVATT, Nottoway County Trial Justice and member of the Board of Visitors, University of Virginia, in a speech to 300 persons at Chandler Junior High School, Richmond, Virginia, as stating that "'tyrannical' decisions by the United States Supreme Court already had delivered the public school system 'a mortal blow' from which it will languish and perish." GRAVATT was quoted as saying also with respect to school children, "If you bring them up in the schools together, let them play on the playgrounds together, let them reach the age of puberty together, who is going to be the one to say there will not be complete amalgamation of the races?"

Continuing, "It is best for us all...to let God tend to His own purpose and not let...any group of do-gooders go around preaching that we should mix the races up so everybody emerges a light tan."

The article also continued as follows: "Most recent example of such maneuvering, Gravatt said, was an assertion of Vice-President Nixon to the NAACP in New York to the effect that 'we've done more for you than the Democrats...we got you into the white schools.'"

An article appearing in the Richmond "Times-Dispatch", November 16, 1955, captioned, "3 Sources Give Pros and Cons on Gray Study," related that the Gray Commission's program to avert public segregation in Virginia public schools drew a mixture of support, questions, and criticisms from 3 sources yesterday. Parenthetically it may be stated that the Gray Commission, headed by State Senator GARLAND GRAY and a group of prominent public leaders in Virginia, was appointed by Governor Stanley to study the issue of integration in public schools resulting from the decision of the United States Supreme Court. The article continued that most of the comment was aimed on two main

points in the Commission's plans: (1) assignment of individual pupils to schools, for reasons other than race, by local school boards, and (2) use of public funds for tuition grants for private schooling, a proposal which requires amending the State Constitution. The article stated the Executive Committee of the DSSIL endorsed the tuition grants and Constitutional change but expressed strong opposition to the assignment phase on grounds it would permit integration.

An article appearing in the Richmond "News Leader," November 29, 1955, captioned "'Defenders' Urge Interposition Act; Gray Bill Opposition Bloc Shapes Up," relates that the DSSIL "today" called on the General Assembly to adopt a resolution of interposition on the school segregation issue. The article continued, "Such a resolution would amount to an appeal to the people from the United States Supreme Court's decision that segregation in public education is un-Constitutional. Continuing, the article said, "The stand in Virginia of a movement for interposition was taken by the Board of Directors of the Defenders, a state-wide pro-segregation organization, with some 8,000 members. Another portion of the article states as follows:

"In the action proposed by the Defenders' board, the General Assembly would declare the court's opinion an unconstitutional usurpation of power, and assert that the court's orders relating to school segregation 'are as a matter of right, null, void and of no effect.'"

This same article related, "The doctrine of 'interposition', as the News Leader has reviewed its history in recent editorials, dates from Georgia's defiance of the Supreme Court in 1792. At that time, Georgia compelled ratification of the Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution to decide a question of contested power."

INFORMANTS

The individuals contacted during the course of the inquiries reflected herein were deemed to be discreet, reliable individuals prior to contact with them.

Richmond Informant [] in this report is []

[Redacted]

Richmond Informant [] in this report is [] whose identity is known to the Bureau. []

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The information related by [] concerning criticism of the DSSIL by Communist Party, USA, members in Richmond on September 20 and 26, 1955, was furnished to SA []

[Redacted]

The use of informant symbols in this report has been used only where deemed absolutely necessary.

PRETEXT

The pretext utilized by SA [] in connection with the interview of [] as related in this report, was as follows:

[Redacted]

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

LEADS

THE NORFOLK OFFICE

* Will make appropriate investigation through credit, police, and trusted sources of information to identify secretaries of DSSIL following places and ascertain their reputation and community standing.

* At Norfolk, Virginia

[REDACTED]

* At South Norfolk, Virginia

[REDACTED]

* At Southampton County, Virginia

[REDACTED]

The Norfolk Office will also report any additional details concerning the mass meeting sponsored by DSSIL at Norfolk attended by 1,850 persons, as related in the details of this report.

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THE RICHMOND OFFICE

Will follow and report activities of DSSIL.

Will endeavor to make arrangements for panelists or other confidential sources or informants to attend meetings of DSSIL, obtain copies of literature distributed by this organization, and the like.

At Arlington, Virginia

Will determine the identity of the "A.B.C. Candidates" referred to in the article referred to here as "A Challenge to the A.B.C. Candidates" and determine what they have published or said as reflected in newspapers and other public media about DSSIL.

Will ascertain if "We, The People," referred to in the above-mentioned article is another new organization formed in this area to oppose segregation in public schools or if this is some terminology concocted by [REDACTED] in connection with his publicity campaigns.

REFERENCE

Report of SA [REDACTED] dated 9-23-55 at Richmond.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Defenders to Meet
WILLIAMSBURG, Dec. 8—
Collins Denny, Jr., counsel for
the Defenders of State Sov-
ereignty and Individual Liber-
ties, will speak here at 8 P. M.
Friday night at an organizational
meeting of a Williamsburg-James
City County chapter of the de-
fenders, scheduled at James
Blair High School.

Clipping from the
Richmond Times Dispatch

12/9/55

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105-536-29

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 14 1955	
FOLK	

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 2 1955	
RICHMOND	

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

RICHMOND

REPORT MADE AT NORFOLK, VIRGINIA	DATE WHEN MADE 12/15/55	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/8, 28, 29, 30/55 11/19/55	REPORT MADE BY WMB:slf
TITLE DEFENDERS OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - X	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Norfolk, South Norfolk Chapters of Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties (DSSIL) has sponsored open meetings at which J. SEGAR GRAVATT, Judge, Trial Justice Court, Nottoway County, Va., and WALDEMAR E. DEBNAM, Author and Lecturer, appeared as guest speakers at respective places. At Norfolk meeting [redacted] South Norfolk Schools, [redacted] Commonwealth Attorney, Southampton County, Va., [redacted] of Mc-Kendree Company, J. SEGAR GRAVATT, COLLINS DENNY, Richmond Attorney, and [redacted] Norfolk Jeweler, served on a panel forum. [redacted] of Tidewater Realty Co., Norfolk, Va. [redacted] is a respected veterinarian of Franklin, Va.

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DETAILS:

On November 28, 1955, the library of the Norfolk Newspaper Company was checked for articles on the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties (DSSIL). An article was noted in the Ledger-Dispatch dated September 20, 1955. This article was captioned "Defenders Meet On Southside." There was

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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Please see page two.		
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C O P I E S

- 6 - Bureau (105-32909) (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 2 - Richmond (105-405) (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 1 - ONI, 5th ND (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 1 - OSI, LAFB (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 1 - G-2, Norfolk (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 2 - Norfolk (105-236)

a photograph and the persons appearing were described as [redacted]
[redacted] Norfolk Attorney and Defender Leader; [redacted]
[redacted] of the Court of Sussex County and Defender State Secretary;
Judge J. SEGAR GRAVATT of Nottoway County, Speaker; [redacted]
South Norfolk Chapter [redacted] According to the article [redacted]
[redacted] of the South Norfolk Baptist Church, gave
the invocation. Judge GRAVATT was introduced by [redacted]
and about 60 persons braved hurricane weather to attend the meeting.
The article indicated that Judge GRAVATT urged the people to resist
integration of the races. b6 b7C

An article appeared in the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot dated
September 30, 1955, which reflected that WALDEMAR E. DEBNAM of
Raleigh, North Carolina, an author and lecturer, spoke before
a capacity crowd of 1850 persons at the Norfolk Municipal Auditorium
on September 29, 1955, in behalf of the DSSIL. The meeting was
begun by an invocation by [redacted] of the
Campostella Heights Baptist Church. The article reflected that
[redacted] of the Norfolk Chapter was [redacted] The speaker
of the evening was introduced by [redacted] of
the Program Committee.

According to the article the program consisted of a panel
forum after the speech of Mr. DEBNAM. Members of the forum were
[redacted] of South Norfolk Schools; [redacted]
[redacted] Commonwealth Attorney, Southampton County, Virginia; [redacted]
[redacted] of Mc Kendree Company; Judge J. SEGAR
GRAVATT, Justice of Trial Justice Court, Nottoway County, and a
member of the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia;
COLLINS DENNY, a Richmond Attorney; [redacted] a Norfolk Jeweler.

A paid advertisement appearing in the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot dated October 24, 1955, signed a Defender of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties, began by stating that a great deal had been written over the past 16 months about the massive error committed by the United States Supreme Court in May of 1954. In its two decisions of May 17, 1954, the Court took away the Tenth Amendment, rewrote the Fourteenth Amendment, and usurped the prerogatives of Congress in administration of the District of Columbia. The article continued by stating that relatively little had been said of the Court's second mistake which was a mistake of tactics in that the idea was to integrate the schools over a period of 12 months. This would allow opposition to the integration to calm down, thus allowing for a cooling off period. The article indicated that instead of cooling off opponents have rallied until there are now about 30 chapters of DSIIL in Virginia with a membership of more than 5,000 persons. It was predicted that other chapters would be established in Brunswick, Louisa, and Culpeper Counties. The article continued by stating in Mississippi citizens' councils were providing a powerful force against the well-disciplined NAACP. The article indicated that day by day the opposition to mixed schools is growing stronger and more effective and that "We can say now to the NAACP it will have to fight a hundred times harder for each inch of ground that it gains, and we can say to the Supreme Court with more than mere bravado the South has just begun to fight."

The November 15, 1955, issue of the Virginian-Pilot contained an advertisement entitled "One Happy Subject Or A Free People?". This advertisement contained a blank titled, "Join Defenders Now. Mail Today To Box 1503, Norfolk, Virginia." The advertisement urged people to join free men and women determined to retain their great heritage.

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The November 20, 1955, issue of the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot contained an article by-lined Richmond, Virginia, dated November 19, 1955, entitled "Defenders Come Of Age In Fight For Segregation." "No Klu Klux Klanism." This article indicated that the [redacted] who had given up the Commissioner of Revenue's job in Powhatan County to be full time Executive Secretary of the Defenders, had stated that "We have survived the period of lethargy." "At first people were suspicious and didn't want to even talk about joining up. Now they are coming to us asking what they can do and how they can join the fight." The article indicated that recruiting members at \$10.00 a head had begun after a charter had been issued by the State Corporation Commission, and that

thirteen months later the Defenders counted chapters in 8 cities and 24 counties, including units in Arlington and Fairfax Counties and that membership is somewhere between 8,000 or 9,000 and that the bulk of the membership is in the Southside. The article indicated that the Defenders' leaders are opposed to any form of racial integration or permitting certain areas of The Old Dominion to lower the separation curtain. The article indicated that COLLINS DENNY, JR., a Richmond Attorney, stated that if people who favor segregation will show sufficient conviction that integration is evil then he believed "We will continue to have segregation some way." DENNY stated, "We are going to do all we can to keep our units at a local level in the hands of the people who are not excitable. We value the dignity of the individual and aren't given to childish actions. We must have nothing in Virginia which even the NAACP in its wildest imagination can seize upon as an act of violence."

An article appeared in the Journal and Guide newspaper dated September 24, 1955, Norfolk, reflecting that [redacted] of the South Norfolk Branch of the NAACP had attacked the DSSIL as being opposed to NAACP in every way. He claimed that the group was dedicated to inciting race hatred, violence, and non-compliance with the Supreme Court ruling.

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An article appearing in the Virginian-Pilot on October 26, 1955, indicated that Judge J. SEGAR GRAVATT spoke to a group of 300 persons at a rally at Granby High School, date not given. According to the article the speech was given under the auspices of the DSSIL. He urged the group to oppose and rebel against the Supreme Court decision on segregation. He claimed that integration would destroy the public school system in Virginia. GRAVATT urged the whites and Negroes alike to preserve the races by refusing to allow intermingling. He claimed that he was not preaching prejudices, white supremacy or hatred.

On November 8, 1955, Chief of Police W. L. BURROUGHS, (NA), Franklin, Virginia, advised SA [redacted] that [redacted] was a native born Virginian, and a respected veterinarian. Chief BURROUGHS stated that [redacted] had a wife and one daughter. He had no arrest record with the Franklin Police Department and had been a life-long resident in the vicinity of [redacted]. Chief BURROUGHS stated that he had personal knowledge that [redacted] credit was good.

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[redacted] Retail Merchants Association, Suffolk, Virginia, advised SA [redacted] on November 8, 1955, that there was no credit record of [redacted] in her files.

On November 29, 1955, a search of the 1955 Norfolk City Directory was made and it was determined that the name [redacted] was listed as [redacted] of Tidewater Realty Company, home address [redacted]. His wife's name is given as [redacted]. Norfolk City Directory listed Tidewater Realty Company's address as 4133 Granby Street.

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[redacted] Retail Merchants Association, advised SE [redacted] on November 29, 1955, that [redacted] name had been in the Retail Merchants Association files since 1945. She stated that there was no legal action indicated against him. The file indicated that he was a white American 42-45 years old, had two children and was employed as [redacted] of Tidewater Realty Company. His home address was given as [redacted]. His previous employment was given as with Armour and Company and Swift and Company.

[redacted] Norfolk Police Department, advised SE [redacted] on November 29, 1955, that [redacted]

On November 30, 1955, [redacted] Norfolk Police Department, advised that he was not acquainted with [redacted] and that he had heard nothing concerning his connection with DSSIL.

On November 19, 1955, [redacted] who is in the Office Duplicating Equipment business, office 245 West Bute Street, appeared at the Norfolk Office and advised that he was a member of the DSSIL and stated that this group was very anti-communist in nature and objectives. [redacted] furnished an article which is entitled "A Short Article On Soviet Genetics." He stated that he and an associate had run off on a mimeograph machine a number of copies of this article and was furnishing it to each member of the State General Assembly. This article apparently is meant to indicate that the Russians destroyed those scientists who believe in the Mendelin Genetics Theory in order to elevate to a post of science a false ideology dedicated to the specific cause

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of world-wide Communism. This theory would attract the greatest possible participation and aid in a conquest and Communist domination.

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ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Referenced report contains a lead at South Norfolk, Va., to identify [redacted] inasmuch as this lead was covered in report of SA [redacted] dated 8/31/55 at Norfolk, no further action is being taken regarding this lead.

LEADS

NORFOLK OFFICE

AT NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

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Will report activities concerning the DSSIL which comes to the attention of the office through established sources.

REFERENCE

Report of SA [redacted] dated 9/23/55 at Richmond.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

WILLIAMSBURG, JAMES CITY AND YORK COUNTIES, POQUOSON
DAILY PRESS, Newport News - Hampton - Warwick, Sunday, December 11, 1955 11D

Renick Heads Defenders In City-County

Williamsburg, Dec. 10.—Dewey C. Renick of Iron Bound Road in James City County has been elected president of the James City-Williamsburg Chapter, Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties. Renick was named at an organizational meeting held last night at the James Blair High School.

Other officers of the local chapter are Lloyd H. Williams of Williamsburg, vice-president; Robert Modys of James City, secretary-treasurer, and G. M. Lanier, W. B. Piggott Jr. and J. E. Wray of James City and Dr. U. G. Bradenham and W. E. Bowen of Williamsburg directors. Assistant secretary-treasurers for the organization are Madison Parker of Williamsburg, Route 1, and M. E. Cottrell, N. S. Goddin and W. E. Sheldon, all of Poano.

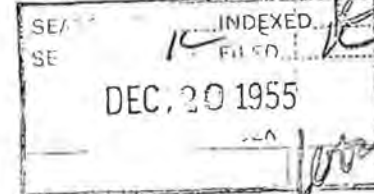
For more than 25 years chairman of the James City School Board, Renick is a farmer and lumberman. During his tenure, he worked closely in the setting up of the joint school system operated by Williamsburg and James City County, today a jointly owned and operated system.

Formation of the local chapter followed an informal meeting held earlier in the week at the court house, the charter requiring 20 members. The principal objective of the organization is to gain support at the present time for the question of calling for a constitutional convention on which voters will pass Jan. 9. The referendum is on the question of calling for a convention which would amend Section 141 of the State Constitution.

The proposed amendment would make it possible for the State to use tax money for educating children in private non-sectarian schools when parents decline to send them to integrated public schools. Enabling legislation was passed at a special session of the General Assembly

held last week. The Defenders also seek to preserve segregated education in Virginia's public schools.

Speaking at last night's meeting was Collins Denny Jr., a former assistant attorney-general, and counsel for the Defenders. Denny outlined the efforts to those seeking to preserve segregation in public schools and urged full support for the calling of the constitutional convention. At a later date, voters would name delegates to the convention should it be called.



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, Norfolk (105-236)

DATE: 1/3/56

FROM : SA LEMUEL W. KERR

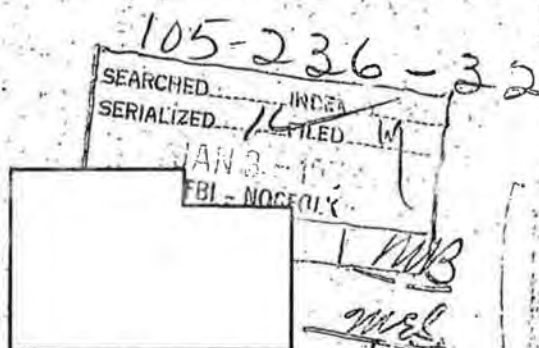
SUBJECT: DEFENDERS OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY
AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES
IS-X

Attached is a leaflet entitled IMPORTANT PUBLIC MEETING, which was turned over to this office on 12/27/55 by [redacted] who stated that she resided at [redacted] and was [redacted] of the Meadowbrook School PTA. [redacted] stated that [redacted] of Schools [redacted] had given her a circular containing the notation "Issued by the Communist Party of Norfolk, Virginia." She said that the leaflet, IMPORTANT PUBLIC MEETING, referred to a meeting held on 12/5/55 at the Larchmont School auditorium by a group known as the DEFENDERS OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES. She stated that the leaflets were prepared and distributed by this organization and that the organization had held the meeting as scheduled. She stated that it came out during the meeting that a [redacted] of the Bayview PTA, and a local printer, had prepared these leaflets at his business establishment, 245 W. Bute St., Norfolk, Va. [redacted] was of the opinion that the DEFENDERS OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES were responsible for the issuance of the publication bearing the notation, "Issued by the Communist Party," in order that it would incite people to vote in favor of the Gray Amendment in the forthcoming election. She stated that it is well known that if the CP came out in favor of an issue that most people would vote against the issue to be in opposition to the CP. [redacted] said that [redacted] had been very outspoken in public meetings that the CP and the NAACP were pushing integration in the public schools of Virginia but [redacted] said she did not believe that there was a CP in Norfolk.

[redacted] was told that this office appreciated her interest in furnishing the leaflet.

This is being submitted for record purposes.

LWK:ajd
(1)



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NORFOLK (105-236)

DATE: 1-3-56

FROM : SAC, RICHMOND (105-405)

SUBJECT: DEFENDERS OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY
AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Rerep SA [] dated 12-9-55 at Richmond.

*Pages corrected
cl*

Transmitted herewith are two copies of page eight for insertion in referenced report; the change on this page, for your information, being the addition of the third full paragraph of this page for purposes of clarity.

The Bureau has been furnished these copies, and the intelligence agencies to whom copies of this report were disseminated have been requested to amend page eight with the wording indicated in the third full paragraph of this page.

done

Also, the Bureau has pointed out that referenced report should be classified "Confidential". Accordingly, it is requested that Norfolk mark its copies of referenced report "Confidential."

b6
b7CWHC:SHW
(3)Encl. (2) *✓*REGISTERED MAIL

105-236-33

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN-5 1956	
[]	
MVB	

Gravatt Attacks Supreme Court, NAACP, Urges 'Yes' Vote Jan. 9

COURTLAND - The Supreme Court decision banning school segregation is "judicial tyranny, and a threat to the liberty of every American", said J. Segar Gravatt, Blackstone attorney and trial judge of Nottoway County, Tuesday night as he urged Southampton County citizens to vote in favor of the Constitutional convention in the Jan. 9 referendum.

Gravatt was the principal speaker at a mass meeting of Southampton County citizens called by the Southampton Chapter of the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties.

A crowd estimated at about 800 filled to overflowing the Southampton High School. Some of the overflow crowd were forced to stand while others, seated in the school's cafeteria listened to the speech over the public address system.

Gravatt said that the Supreme Court decision constitutes "an unlawful invasion of the personal liberties of the people and a usurpation of the Supreme Court of rights reserved to the States and to the people; and which have never been lawfully surrendered to the federal government."

Gravatt called the issue "the most important in the lifetime of any Virginian now living." Terming himself "a friend of the Negro people of Virginia," he said that he believes that separation of the races is in the best interests and welfare of both the white and Negro people of the state. A vote for the calling of the proposed constitutional convention, he said, is "a vote for liberty and for freedom."

Gravatt called the NAACP an organization which, in his opinion "is not representative of the wisdom and virtue of the colored people of Virginia" but which has assumed their leadership and is fixing the policy in this matter. He charged the NAACP was financed and directed from New York, and consisted of many white people who are the bitter enemies of the South and said it was attempting to lead Virginia Negroes in "a policy of force."

Appealing to the wisdom of the Negro Race," he said that the future of the Negro and white races in Virginia can only be built upon mutual good will and mutual respect and that a policy of enforced integration will inevitably bring about great injury to the Negro race and destroy good will and respect between the two races.

As a lawyer and a judge, Gravatt said that he had listened to the complaints of estranged couples, contemplating divorce, many times, and that he had found that when respect for one another and good will no longer exist that neither threat of fine or imprisonment can make those two people get along with each other. He said that he felt that what he called the NAACP's "policy of force" would only result in a similar situation and he called a vote for the convention, a vote against the policy of force followed by

Clipping from Suffolk News Herald
Date 1-5-56

(Norfolk)
RE: DEFENDERS OF STATE
SOVEREIGNTY AND
INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES

105-286-34

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 18 1956	
FBI - NORFOLK	

the NAACP.

Referring to statements which have been made that amendment of Section 141 will destroy the public school system of Virginia, he said that "people who make this statement do not know the facts as they exist in Virginia or else they are attempting purposefully to mislead the people".

He added that "over 50 Boards of Supervisors of Virginia have by resolution, announced their unalterable opposition to the integration of the schools of their county". He also said that several of the counties of Virginia are presently operating their schools and appropriating money on a month to month basis with the expressed declaration that whenever the schools of these counties become integrated the appropriation of further funds will be discontinued and schools closed.

Gravatt said that if the program of tuition grants is made available that he feels that the colored people of Virginia will exercise wisdom and good judgment and voluntarily attend their own schools and not "impose themselves" on the whites schools. "If on the other hand it becomes necessary and the schools are closed without the grants-in-aid program of the Gray Commission, public education will be lost and the only education that will exist will be such as the people themselves are able to provide."

The speaker said also that in his opinion that "far from injuring public education the amendment of Section 141 of the Constitution may in truth be the only means of preserving any form of funds in great sections of Virginia."

Gravatt said suggestions that have been made that in some way the system of tuition grants will bring about an increase in taxes cannot be true under the law. He said that the taxes necessary to support the schools of the cities and counties in the state so far as local revenue is concerned are fixed by the Council or the Board of Supervisors, as the case may be and that the amount of money available from the state of Virginia is determined by certain formulas fixed by law.

He also said that suggestions that the tuition grant program threatens the fundamental American principle of the separation of church and state are untrue since the amendment itself provides that tuition grants can only be made to nonsectarian private schools.

The mass meeting was opened by the invocation given by the Rev. O. L. Gochenour after which the crowd stood and sang "Dixie", led by Southampton County Commonwealth attorney George H. Parker, Jr. and accompanied on the piano by Robert F. Phillips of Hunterdale.

William V. Rawlings president of the Southampton Chapter of the "Defenders" who introduced State Senator Mills E. Godwin of Suffolk.

Senator Godwin referred to the forthcoming elections as one of the most important ever held in Virginia and said that he felt that most of those who plan to vote against the calling of the State Convention are in favor of integrated schools and those who vote for the calling of the convention are in favor of segregated schools.

"I can find no responsible person who would destroy the public school system in Virginia", said the Senator, "and I would not raise my hand to destroy the public school system."

He also said that the great hope for the preservation of the public school system in Virginia lies in segregated schools and that the Negro children of Virginia would suffer the most if the tuition grant program is defeated as they will have less means with which to educate their children than will the whites.

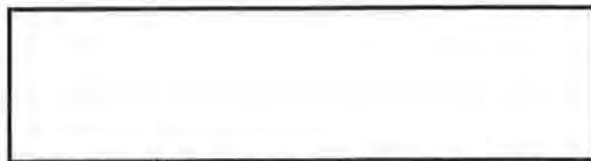
Godwin said he was disturbed by the attitude of many of the clergy who he felt were considering the problem only from a moral standpoint. He classed as "unfair and untrue" a minister's statement that the responsible officials of the state who are connected with the plans for grants-in-aid program had made no honest effort to solve the problem of integration.

Godwin then introduced to the crowd, William B. Cocke, Clerk of Court in Sussex and vice-president of the "Defenders" State organization, who spoke very briefly inviting anyone present who cared to do so to join the Southampton Chapter.

Next on the program was J. Edward Moyler, Franklin attorney, who made a brief address before introducing Gravatt.

"I cannot help but feel that the nine judges of the United States Supreme Court were appointed more for Political reasons than for their ability to hand down legal decisions" said Moyler in denouncing the Supreme Court decision.

Quoting from statistics, Moyler



January 11, 1956

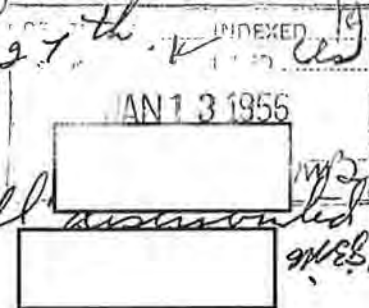
Gentlemen:

Enclosed are 3 letters supposedly
from the Communist Party. As I told one of
your employees when I was in your office on
December 27th, I think it is doubtful
that the Communist Party is the sender of this
type letter. I felt then and feel even
more strongly now that the "Defenders of
State Sovereignty & Individual Liberties" are
the originators.

b6
b7C

I am also enclosing "So-called Material"
which has been distributed by [redacted]
[redacted] of South Norfolk schools. He is an
ardent member of the "Defenders" who spoke at
the Ladies of Sachmont meeting, about which
I told your employee on Dec 27th.

105-236-35



Also enclosed is a handbill
no ack. necessary
no other ack. unless in 1/14/56
Letters Destroyed
7/5/56

by Defender at the Norview High School, Jan.
3rd at a P.T.A. Council-sponsored meeting on
the Referendum.

-2-

I think it would be a good idea to check
typewritten materials from the office of the
School Administration of South Norfolk against
the typewritten & mimeographed materials you
have from the "Communists." Also, any typewritten
letters you can get from other members of the
"Defenders." They have a local President & officer.

It seems peculiar that at the post 6
P.T.A. meetings I have attended there is always
at least one Defender, ^(usually W.D. McKendree who runs a duplicating business) to bring up the question,
or rather statement, that the Communists are
against the Amendment. Of course, the
vote on the amendment is now settled. My
interest lies in finding out who are actually
the originators of the "Communist" propaganda.

b6
b7C

Very truly yours,

1. 9-15-55 ANNOUNCEMENT OF ADDRESS TO BE GIVEN AT SMITH H.S. 9-19-55
2. 9-19-55 ADVERTISEMENT OF ADDRESS TO BE GIVEN SPONSORED BY DSSIL
3. 9-28-55 HANDBILL
4. 11-19-55 COPY OF "A SHORT ARTICLE ON SOVIET GENETICS"
5. 12-27-55 1 LEAFLET "IMPORTANT PUBLIC MEETING"
6. 2-8-56 LETTER OF F. M. POLLOCK, 12-28-55, NEWPORT NEWS VA. AND
LEAFLET "END SCHOOL SEGREGATION NOW."
7. 8-1-56 HANDBILL AND APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN "DEFENDERS OF"
8. 3-5-57 PAMPHLET & THROWAWAY ENTITLED "MIXED SCHOOLS & MIXED BLOOD"
9. 3-16-57 SIGNED STATEMENT OF [REDACTED] GIVEN TO ONI
10. 3-18-57 MIMCO SHEET RECEIVED THROUGH MAIL BY [REDACTED] CHA
11. 1-18-58 DECLARATION OF CONVICTION
12. 1-3-58 COPY OF BROADCAST #10 DSS& IL WLOW EACH EVENING 6:50p
13. 2-25-58 DAISY BATES SHEETS, CARTOON; BROADCAST #67

14. 3-4-58 Leaflet by Georgia Commission on Education

15. 4-11-58 March, 1958 DSS & IL Newsletter

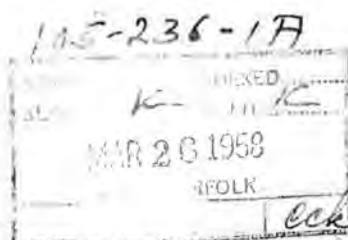
16. 8/22/58 Letterhead of DSSIL

17. 1-18-58 Membership Application, List of Officers, DSSIL

18. 7/10/59 - 8 pamphlets by Thurman Sensing.

19. 12/5/59 1 copy of Human Events + 2 copies of Defense News

b6
b7c



Date Received 9-15-55
From.....
(Name of contributor)
(Address of contributor)
By.....
(Name of Special Agent)
To Be Returned Yes ()
No (X)

b6
b7C

Description: Announcement of address to be given at Smith H.S. on
9/19/55 by DSSik

File No. 105/236-1A

• 夏商

IS A MIXED RACE SUPERIOR TO A PURE RACE?

ALL WHITE CITIZENS INVITED
TO ATTEND AND HEAR

SMITH HIGH SCHOOL AUDITORIUM

8:00 P. M.

THE DEFENDERS OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES

-2-

Date Received 9/19/55
From Norfolk Va Pilot Newspaper
(Name of contributor)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-02-2007 BY 60324 AUC BAW/STP/CLS

b6
b7C

(Address of contributor)
By [redacted]
(Name of Special Agent)
To Be Returned Yes ()
No (X)

Description: advertisement of address to be given which is sponsored by
DSSIL

File No. 105/236-1A²

105-236-1A²

FORCED INTEGRATION

W. E. Debnam

SPEAKS

CENTER THEATRE

September

29

8:00 P. M.

Admission
FREE

White

PUBLIC INVITED



"AN
APPEAL
TO
REASON"

HOW WILL FORCED
INTEGRATION
EFFECT YOUR
CHILD?

NOTED AUTHOR AND RADIO COMMENTATOR

Presented by
DEFENDERS OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES

For Information
Write P. O. Box 1503, Norfolk, Va.

Phone MA 5-7876

Date Received 9-28-55

From SA James McAndrew
(Name of contributor)

6446 Clare Rd
(Address of contributor)

By
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ()
No (☒)

Description: Hand mail

File No. 105/236-1A(3)

b6
b7C

FORCED INTEGRATION



AN APPEAL TO REASON

CENTER THEATRE
SEPT. 29
8 P. M.
ADMISSION FREE
WHITE PUBLIC
INVITED

W. E. Debnam

Noted author of "Then, My Old Kentucky Home, Good Night", Reporter and well-known radio commentator will speak on forced integration and the U.S. Supreme Court edict.

A group of distinguished citizens from all over Virginia will discuss and answer vital questions affecting public school children.

The white public is cordially invited. Bring your family and friends. The future of your schools is at stake. Now is the time to speak your mind and your peace!

Presented by

Debate of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties

P.O. Box 1503

MA-57876

-BACK OF PAGE-

6446
9/13/53
JMM
Class Rd. Main

Date Received 11/19/55
From [redacted]
[redacted]
(Address of contributor)

b6
b7C

By [redacted]
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ()
No (X)

Description: copy of "a short article on Soviet Genetics"

File No. 105-236-1A(4)

105-236-1A(9)

A SHORT ARTICLE
ON SOVIET GENETICS

Based on research of factual
data from various publications---
including the book---

Heredity East and West
by Julian Huxley
Published-----1949
Henry Schuman, N.Y.

Fundamental to the arguments for integration is the fraudulent claim that "There is no difference between the races," and thus, "That only ignorance and prejudice prevent racial integration."

Whatever measures are finally decided upon to maintain racial segregation in the Public Schools of Virginia, this one fact should be made clear at the outset.

These pages on Soviet Genetics explain the Fundamental Fraud.

A MEMBER OF THE DEFENDERS

SCIENCE AND SOVIET GENETICS

Siberia--1942, another dead prisoner, another routine event in this Soviet prison. This death, like others, receives scarce notice by the Russians: But this person--N.I. Vavilov--had been known as one of the greatest scientists that Russia has ever produced. A man not only known to Russians, but known and honored by scientists throughout the world community of scholars. A man who until 1938 had been President of the Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences; who also was the Director of the Institute of Plant Industry, and who was Director of the Genetics Institute. Vavilov, who had in younger days, before the Revolution, traveled widely and made and published much valuable research, and whose work had come to the attention of Lenin; it was Lenin who put Vavilov in charge of the Lenin Academy when it was set up.

What was the reason for such a person to be suffered and brought to this miserable end?

For the answer one must review the history of genetics science in Russia from the year 1922. At that time research on genetics was actively encouraged in Russia and was generally along the Mendelian theory which is today the basis of this science throughout the Western world. However, in 1922, the Russian research did not go unnoticed by the Communist leaders who soon displayed hostility to this genetics science that did not assign the chief role of heredity and evolution to the environment.

The science of Mendelian genetics as supported by experiment and by established fact advances the physical basis of heredity, the genes, the chromosomes, the specific organs of heredity, and that the machinery of heredity is wholly particulate. That the genes possess the essential property of life and are self copying regardless of whether environmental conditions be good or bad. That while the chromosome lineage reproduces with remarkable exactness there is no exact copy (except in identical twins)--thus implying human inequality differing in endowment of desirable characteristics. That evolution of a species is effected by the ability of genetic variants to survive and reproduce in what Darwin called the struggle for existence.

No, the Communist authorities didn't want that kind of genetics science. For their ideological and political advancement they wanted and eventually imposed upon the facts--the doctrine of genetics based on environment as the major factor; and known variously as Michurinism, Lysenko's genetics, and Soviet genetics.

Early Communist moves against the genetics science were made slowly and with care--appearing mostly as criticisms. By 1933, the Mendelian genetics had begun to suffer; many individual geneticists had lost their jobs, and had either vanished or been sent to Siberia. Discussions by Russians with scientists from other countries on the subject of genetics were halted in 1936. Also in 1936, the Genetics Institute at Moscow was desolved "because it gave preferential treatment to heredity over environment."

Attacks on Mendelian genetics were led then by Trofim Lysenko. It was soon evident that he had the full support of the Communist Party and Russian press. Various special conferences were held at which Mendelism was discredited and Lysenko's genetics were justified. In 1938, Vavilov was removed from the presidency of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences for being unsympathetic to the new Soviet genetics, and for other and false charges. He was then seized and sent to Siberia where he later died.

Vavilov was replaced at the Academy by Lysenko, who in addition to being made president of the Academy and being honored by the Soviet press---was awarded highest official honors---he was twice awarded a Stalin prize, he was awarded the Order of Lenin, and was made a Hero of the Soviet Union.

Still the position of Soviet genetics had to be consolidated and the last traces of opposition removed. Lysenko had reached a strong position, but some few remaining geneticists still supported the genetic views of Mendelism. A conclusive special session of genetics was arranged at the Academy of Agricultural Sciences from July 31 to August 7, 1948. Here a sweeping resolution was passed installing Lysenko's genetics as the official science of the Soviet. Part of the final statement by the Praesidium on August 26, 1948 was as follows: "The idealists (Mendelist genetics) teaching is pseudo-scientific, because it is founded on the notion of the divine origin of the world and assumes eternal and unalterable scientific laws. The struggle between the two ideals has taken the form of the ideological class-struggle between socialism and capitalism on the international scale, and between the majority of Soviet scientists and a few remaining Russian scientists who have retained traces of bourgeois ideology, on a smaller scale."

What are these genetic theories held to be so important by the Soviet?

Lysenko's genetics avoid any idea of a specialized material basis for inheritance. They claim that individual acquisitions from the environment are passed in heritage to succeeding generations. They claim that heredity is inherent in any part of the living body. They question

and deny the particulate basis of heredity--the genes and the chromosomes, although these can be seen and studied under the microscope. They deny a place for mathematics and statistical study in genetics research.--They have, in fact, denied truth and science altogether in order to elevate to a position of science a false ideology dedicated to the specific cause of world-wide Communism.

The Communist, of course, is not interested in the various races of the World's peoples out of sympathy, but is concerned politically in attracting the greatest possible participation of these peoples as an aid to conquest and Communist domination. Thus the promise of true racial equality and greater human experience and happiness through environment improvement to a uniform and homogeneous level is offered to the dissatisfied peoples of the world, not just as an ideology but also as a science.

The fellow-travelers in the intellectual world have lost no time in revising their textbooks and in teaching this new Soviet line as the "modern-science"; while on the other hand seeing that it is organized and implemented throughout all the lands.

Now it can be seen that the personal ruin and death suffered by Vavilov and other Soviet scientists in refusing to admit the false as true, and in refusing to yield scientific status to a lie, was the result of steadfast support of scientific fact and principle in the manner traditional with great scholars of history.

Date Received 12-27-55

From

(Name of Contributor)

b6
b7C

By

SA Kerr

(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned

Yes ()

No (✓)

Description:

1 leaflet - "Important Public Meeting"

File No. 105-226-1A(5)

105-236-1A(5)

IMPORTANT PUBLIC MEETING

LARCHMONT SCHOOL AUDITORIUM

Thursday 7:45 P.M. December 15, 1955

Re: SCHOOL ISSUE

Dear Neighbors:

On January 9, 1956, the citizens of Virginia will be called upon to vote on the GRAY COMMISSION REPORT.

An important neighborhood meeting with questions and answers will be conducted by a leading educator and we hope a City Councilman or Representative will introduce him.

Come with your questions! Let's all be informed on this vital issue.

| SPONSORED BY THE LADIES OF LARCHMONT

Date Received 2-8-56

From BFO
(Name of contributor)

RH
(Address of contributor)

To
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ()
No (X)

Description: Letter of 12/28/55,
Leaflet - "End School Segregation Now."

File No. 105-236-1A(6)

b6
b7C

105-236-1A(6)

[Redacted]

December 28, 1955

Dear

[Redacted]

I feel confident that the problem of integration is not as great with you as it is with those of us who live in Southside Virginia. An integrated school system, in my opinion, would be disastrous for us here.

It is our great hope in this section that our friends who live in less affected areas will not forget us on January 9, 1956. Please vote and have your friends vote for calling the Constitutional Convention.

b6
b7C

Sincerely yours,

[Redacted]

*Copy of communication sent through the mail
in Norfolk on or about June 9, 1954.*

END SCHOOL SEGREGATION NOW

After nearly 100 years of ever growing insistence by Negro and forward looking white Americans, the Supreme Court has finally decided that the Constitution means what it says. Segregated schools are illegal.

Of course, the nine justices did not just change their minds. They ruled against segregation because millions of Americans demanded it. The militant and united demands of 15 million Negro Americans supported by millions of white Americans - among them, of course, every American Communist - could no longer be denied.

This decision, when put into effect, will lead to a new and better life for all Americans - for all Virginians, Negro and white. The hundreds of thousands of dollars wasted every year in supporting dual facilities can now be used to much more rapidly improve schools for all our children. The artificial barriers created and maintained by the reactionary political machines which rule the South will be broken down - our children, and their parents too, will very quickly realize that all working people want and need the same things. They will soon realize that the Byrd machine controls this State in the interests of the wealthy few; that the only real issue in our political life is for or against the people - not for or against the rights or privileges of any one race or creed.

This is why the Byrd machine and its local underlings will try to find ways to evade the decision -- to delay its enforcement.

And this is why we, the people of Virginia, must speak out !!

NO TRICKS - NO DELAYS

Write, phone or visit our city councilmen, our school board, our State Assemblymen and Governor Stanley.

Ask your civic organization to speak out too!

Last, but not least -

PAY POLL TAXES - REGISTER TO VOTE

Does it not appear that
the Communist Conspiracy

Issued as a public service by:

The Communist Party of Norfolk

Date Received

8/1/56

From

[Redacted]

(Name of contributor)

Jard's Furniture

(Address of contributor)

By

General W. Kern

(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned

Yes ()

No (x)

Description:

Handbill and application for membership in "Officers of ---"

File No. 105-236-1A7

See 105-56-83

OFFICERS



Robert B. Crawford.....President
Farmville, Virginia

Wm. B. Cocke, Jr.....1st Vice-President
Sussex, Virginia

C. F. Radcliff.....2nd Vice-President
Franklin Building, Norfolk, Virginia

James S. Easley.....3rd Vice-President
South Boston, Virginia

Mrs. Charles W. Reynolds.....Secretary
5902 Morningside Drive, Richmond 26, Virginia

E. Floyd Yates.....Treasurer
Powhatan, Virginia

Collins Denny, Jr.....Counsel
1300 Travelers Building, Richmond 19 Virginia

The Rev. John J. Howard.....Chaplain
Blackstone, Virginia

William E. Maxey, Jr.....Executive Director
405-A East Franklin Street, Richmond, Virginia
Telephone 7-3013

605, 236-1A?

"DEFENDERS OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES"



405-A EAST FRANKLIN STREET
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

"Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties"



Chartered in Virginia on October 26, 1954



WE ARE

Non-Profit
Non-Political

WE BELIEVE

In the Sovereignty of the Several States;
In certain liberties for the individual citizens of these states;
In the preservation of racial integrity;
In an education for all children;
In a society based on racial separateness;
In the separation of church and state;
In the precious heritage handed down to us by our forefathers;
Very sincerely, that our objectives are in the best interest of both races.

WE INTEND

To use every lawful, honorable and peaceful means to maintain the above principles;

To inform the people as to their inherent rights;

To give the best possible leadership to the thousands of people in Virginia who feel as we do, and who will unite with us.

We have thousands of members from all parts of the state. Included in this membership are U. S. Congressmen, many members of our State Legislature, County and City officials, Judges, lawyers, doctors, ministers, educators, other leading business and professional men and women, housewives and people from all walks of life.

If you believe in these principles and would like to join us, or if you desire more information, fill out the enclosed card and mail to your local Chapter or to William E. Maxey, Jr., P. O. Box 1916, Richmond 19, Virginia. We will be pleased to furnish you with applications and material.

DEFENDERS OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES

I hereby apply for membership in the DEFENDERS
OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES.
I am a white, law abiding citizen of the United States
of America, and a resident of the City/County of

....., Virginia. I am not
a member of any organization detrimental to the
peace and welfare of the U. S. A., nor do I ever intend
belonging to any such organization.

I believe the segregation of the races is a right of
the state government; in the sovereignty of the sev-
eral states and in the freedom of the individual from
government controls.

- ☐ New Member ☐ Renewal
- ☐ Regular Member \$10 (Per annum)
- ☐ Husband and Wife Membership \$10 (Per annum)
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Description:
Pamphlet + throwaway entitled "Mixed Schools + Mixed Blood"

File No. 105-236-1A⁸

105-236-1A8

Defenders of State Sovereignty
&
Individual Liberties

Norfolk Chapter
P. O. Box 1503
Norfolk, Virginia

Dear fellow Defenders:

The Norfolk Chapter of the Defenders has made it possible to send you the enclosed pamphlet "Mixed Schools and Mixed Blood." We feel that this article will be a great help in winning new members to our great and growing organization.

Read it. Remember it. Mr. Sass has brilliantly set forth numerous reasons why we, especially of the Southland, should fight for our beliefs and just rights. We must become more vigilant and determined in our Crusade to preserve our rights, our way of life, and our very existence as a race in this nation.

George Washington said, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Washington was a Virginian and a Southerner. Can we afford not to heed his words?

The Norfolk Chapter has had 10,000 copies of "Mixed Schools and Mixed Blood" printed. We will distribute these locally. We hope to have enough copies printed to give one to every white man in the South.

This ambitious program will cost money. It will do tremendous good in helping our fellow Americans to see that we are legally, morally and socially right in fighting the un-Christian and un-American mongrelization schemes of "integration."

However, we need contributions to help us carry on this fight. Any amount is welcome, no matter how small. Send whatever you can: 10¢, 25¢, 50¢, \$1.00 or more to P. O. Box 1503, Norfolk, Virginia. The important thing is that each person receiving this letter send something.

The distribution of this article will show that the Norfolk Chapter is taking the offensive. Get in the fight. Do your part. Every penny you give will count.

Remember, we must win. The future of our children is at stake.

MIXED SCHOOLS AND MIXED BLOOD

By HERBERT RAVENEL SASS

1

What may well be the most important physical feat in the United States is one which is seldom emphasized in our history books. It is the fact that throughout the three and a half centuries of our existence we have kept our several races biologically distinct and separate. Though we have encouraged the mixing of many different strains in what has been called the American "melting pot," we have confined this mixing to the white peoples of European ancestry, excluding from our "melting pot" all other races. The result is that the United States today is overwhelmingly a pure white nation, with a smaller but considerable Negro population in which there is some white blood, and a much smaller American Indian population.

The fact that the United States is overwhelmingly pure white is not only important; it is also the most distinctive fact about this country when considered in relation to the rest of the New World. Except Canada, Argentina, and Uruguay, none of the approximately twenty-five other countries of this hemisphere has kept its races pure. Instead (though each contains some pure-blooded individuals) all these countries are products of an amalgamation of races — American Indian and white or American Indian, Negro, and white. In general the pure-blooded white nations have outstripped the far more numerous American mixed-blood nations in most of the achievements which constitute progress as commonly defined.

These facts are well known. But now there lurks in ambush, as it were, another fact: we have suddenly begun to move toward abandonment of our 350-year-old system of keeping our races pure and are preparing to adopt instead a method of racial amalgamation similar to that which has created the mixed-blood nations of this hemisphere; except that the amalgamation being prepared for this country is not Indian and white but Negro and white. It is the deep conviction of nearly all white Southerners in the states which have large Negro populations that the mingling or integration of white and Negro children in the South's primary schools would open the gates to miscegenation and widespread racial amalgamation.

This belief is at the heart of our race problem, and until it is realized that this is the South's basic and compelling motive, there can be no understanding of the South's attitude.

It must be realized too that the Negroes of the U.S.A. are today by far the most fortunate members of their race to be found anywhere on earth. Instead of being the hapless victim of unprecedented oppression, it is nearer the truth that the Negro in the United States is by and large the product of friendliness and helpfulness unequalled in any comparable instance in all history. Nowhere else in the world, at any time of which there is record, has a helpless, backward people of another color been so swiftly uplifted and so greatly benefited by a dominant race.

What America, including the South, has done for the Negro is the truth which should be trumpeted abroad in

rebuttal of the Communist propaganda. In failing to utilize this truth we have deliberately put aside a powerful affirmative weapon of enormous potential value to the free world and have allowed ourselves to be thrown on the defensive and placed in an attitude of apologizing for our conduct in a matter where actually our record is one of which we can be very proud.

We have permitted the subject of race relations in the United States to be used not as it should be used, as a weapon for America, but as a weapon for the narrow designs of the new aggressive Negro leadership in the United States. It cannot be so used without damage to this country, and that damage is beyond computation. Instead of winning for America the plaudits and trust of the colored peoples of Asia and Africa in recognition of what we have done for our colored people, our pro-Negro propagandists have seen to it that the United States appears as an international Simon Legree—or rather a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde with the South in the villainous role.

2

The South has had a bad time with words. Nearly a century ago the word slavery, even more than the thing itself, did the South irreparable damage. In a strange but real way the misused word democracy has injured the South; its most distinctive—and surely its greatest—period has been called undemocratic, meaning illiberal and reactionary, because it resisted the onward sweep of a centralizing governmental trend alien to our federal republic and destructive of the very "cornerstone of liberty," local self-government. Today the word segregation and, perhaps even more harmful, the word prejudice blacken the South's character before the world and make doubly difficult our effort to preserve not merely our own way of life but certain basic principles upon which our country was founded.

Words are of such transcendent importance today that the South should long ago have protested against these two. They are now too firmly imbedded in the dialectic of our race problem to be got rid of. But that very fact renders all the more necessary a careful scrutiny of them. Let us first consider the word segregation.

Segregation is sometimes carelessly listed as a synonym of separation, but it is not a true synonym and the difference between the two words is important.

Segregation, from the Latin *segregatus* (set apart from the flock), implies isolation; separation carries no such implication. Segregation is what we have done to the American Indian—whose grievous wrongs few reformers and still fewer politicians ever bother their heads about. By use of force and against his will we have segregated him, isolated him, on certain small reservations which had and still have somewhat the character of concentration camps.

The South has not done that to the Negro. On the contrary, it has shared its countryside and its cities with

him in amity and understanding, not perfect by any means, and careful of established folk custom, but far exceeding in human friendliness anything of the kind to be found in the North. Not segregation of the Negro race as the Indian is segregated on his reservation—and as the Negro is segregated in urban Harlems of the North—but simply *separation* of the white and Negro races in certain phases of activity is what the South has always had and feels that it must somehow preserve even though the time-honored, successful, and completely moral "separate but equal" principle no longer has legal sanction.

Until the Supreme Court decision forbidding compulsory racial separation in the public schools, the South was moving steadily toward abandonment or relaxation of the compulsory separation rule in several important fields. This is no longer true. Progress in racial relations has been stopped short by the ill-advised insistence of the Northern-directed Negro leadership upon the one concession which above all the white South will not and cannot make—public school integration.

Another word which is doing grave damage to the South today is prejudice, meaning race prejudice—a causeless hostility often amounting to hatred which white Southerners are alleged to feel in regard to the Negro. Here again the South, forgetful of the lesson of its past, has failed to challenge effectively an inaccurate and injurious word. Not prejudice but preference is the word that truth requires.

Between prejudice and preference there is vast difference. Prejudice is a preconceived unfavorable judgment or feeling without sound basis. Preference is a natural reaction to facts and conditions observed or experienced, and through the action of heredity generation after generation it becomes instinctive. Like separateness, it exists throughout the animal kingdom. Though the difference between two races of an animal species may be so slight that only a specialist can differentiate between them, the individuals of one race prefer as a rule to associate with other individuals of that race.

One can cite numerous examples among birds and mammals. In the human species the history of our own country provides the most striking example of race preference. The white men and women, chiefly of British, German, Dutch, and Scandinavian stocks, who colonized and occupied what is now the United States were strongly imbued with race preference. They did not follow the example of the Spanish and Portuguese (in whom for historical reasons the instinct of race preference was much weaker) who in colonizing South and Central America amalgamated with the Indians found in possession of the land and in some cases with the Negroes brought over as slaves. Instead, the founders of the future United States maintained their practice of non-amalgamation rigorously, with only slight racial blendings along the fringes of each group.

Hence it is nonsense to say that racial discrimination, the necessary consequence of race preference, is "un-American." Actually it is perhaps the most distinctively American thing there is, the reason why the American people—meaning the people of the United States—are what they are. Today when racial discrimination of any kind or degree is instantly denounced as both sinful and stupid, we stop to reflect that this nation is built solidly upon it.

The truth is, of course, that there are many different kinds and degrees of racial discrimination. Some of them are bad—outdated relics of an earlier time when conditions were unlike those of today, and these should be, and were being, abolished until the unprecedented decree of the Supreme Court in the school cases halted all progress. But not all kinds of racial discrimination are evil unless we are prepared to affirm that our forefathers blundered in "keeping the breed pure."

Thus it is clear that discrimination too is a misused word as commonly employed in the realm of racial relations. It does not necessarily imply either stupidity or sin. It is not a synonym for injustice, and it is very far from being, as many seem to think, a synonym for hatred. The Southern white man has always exercised discrimination in regard to the Negro—but except for a tiny and untypical minority of the white population—he has never hated the Negro. I have lived a fairly long life in a part of the South—the South Carolina Lowcountry—where there are many thousands of Negroes, and since early boyhood I have known many of them well, in some cases for years, in town and country. I know how I feel about them and how the white people of this old plantation region, the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the large landowner and the white mechanic, feel about them.

I am sure that among white Carolinians there is, as yet, almost no hatred of the Negro, nor is there anything that can accurately be called race prejudice. What does exist, strongly and ineradicably, is race preference. In other words, we white Southerners prefer our own race and wish to keep it as it is.

This preference should not and in fact cannot be eliminated. It is much bigger than we are, a far greater thing than our racial dilemma. It is—and here is another basic fact of great significance—an essential element in Nature's huge and complex mechanism. It is one of the reasons why evolution, ever diversifying, ever discriminating, ever separating race from race, species from species, has been able to operate in an ascending course so that what began aeons ago as something resembling an amoeba has now become Man. In preferring its own race and in striving to prevent the destruction of that race by amalgamation with another race, the white South is not flouting Nature but is in harmony with her.

3

If the Negro also prefers his own race and wishes to preserve its identity, then he is misrepresented by his new aggressive leadership which, whether or not this is its deliberate aim, is moving toward a totally different result. Let us see why that is so.

The crux of the race problem in the South, as I have said, is the nearly universal belief of the Southern white people that only by maintaining a certain degree of separateness of the races can the racial integrity of the white South be safeguarded. Unfortunately the opinion has prevailed outside the South that only a few Southerners hold this conviction—a handful of demagogic politicians and their most ignorant followers—and that "enlightened" white Southerners recognize the alleged danger of racial amalgamation as a trumped-up thing having no real substance.

Nothing could be farther from the truth. Because the aggressive Northern-Negro leadership continues to drive onward, the white South (except perhaps that part which is now more Western than Southern and in which Negroes are few) is today as united in its conviction that its racial integrity must be protected as it was when the same conviction drove its people—the slaveholder and the non-slaveholder, the high and the low, the educated and the ignorant—to defend the outworn institution of Negro slavery because there seemed to be no other way to preserve the social and political control needed to prevent the Africanization of the South by a combination of fanatical Northern reformers and millions of enfranchised Negroes. The South escaped that fate because after a decade of disastrous experiment the intelligent people of the victorious North realized that the racial program of their social crusaders was unsound, or at least impracticable, and gave up trying to enforce it.

Now in a surging revival of that "Reconstruction" crusade—a revival which is part dedicated idealism, part understandable racial ambition, part political expediency national and international—the same social program is again to be imposed upon the South. There are new conditions which help powerfully to promote it: the Hitlerite excesses in the name of race which have brought all race distinctions into popular disrepute; the notion that the white man, by divesting himself of race consciousness, may appease the peoples of Asia and Africa and wean them away from Communism.

In addition, a fantastic perversion of scientific authority has been publicized in support of the new crusade. Though everywhere else in Nature (as well as in all our plant breeding and animal breeding) race and heredity are recognized as of primary importance, we are told that in the human species race is of no importance and racial differences are due not to heredity but to environment. Science has proved, so we are told, that all races are equal and, in essentials, identical.

Science has most certainly not proved that all races are equal, much less identical; and, as the courageous geneticist, Dr. W. C. George of the University of North Carolina, has recently pointed out, there is overwhelming likelihood that the biological consequences of white and Negro integration in the South would be harmful. It would not be long before these biological consequences became visible. But there is good hope that we shall never see them, because any attempt to force a program of racial integration upon the South would be met with stubborn determined, and universal opposition, probably taking the form of passive resistance of a hundred kinds. Though secession is not conceivable, persistence in an attempt to compel the South to mingle its white and Negro children in its public schools would split the United States in two as disastrously as in the sixties and perhaps with an even more lamentable aftermath of bitterness.

For the elementary public school is the most critical of those areas of activity where the South must and will at all costs maintain separateness of the races. The South must do this because, although it is a nearly universal instinct, race preference is not active in the very young. Race preference (which the propagandists miscall race prejudice or hate) is one of those instincts which develop gradually as the mind develops and which, if taken in

hand early enough, can be prevented from developing at all.

Hence if the small children of the two races in approximately equal numbers—as would be the case in a great many of the South's schools—were brought together intimately and constantly and grew up in close association in integrated schools under teachers necessarily committed to the gospel of racial integration, there would be many in whom race preference would not develop. This would not be, as superficial thinkers might suppose, a good thing, the happy solution of the race problem in America. It might be a solution of a sort, but not one that the American people would desire. It would inevitably result, beginning with the least desirable elements of both races, in a great increase of racial amalgamation, the very process which throughout our history we have most sternly rejected. For although to most persons today the idea of mixed mating is disagreeable or even repugnant, this would not be true of the new generations brought up in mixed schools with the desirability of racial integration as a basic premise. Among those new generations mixed matings would become commonplace, and a greatly enlarged mixed-blood population would result.

That is the compelling reason, though by no means the only reason, why the South will resist, with all its resources of mind and body, the mixing of the races in its public schools. It is a reason which, when its validity is generally recognized, will quickly enlist millions of non-Southerners in support of the South's position. The people of the North and West do not favor the transformation of the United States into a nation composed in considerable part of mixed bloods any more than the people of the South do. Northern support of school integration in the South is due to the failure to realize its inevitable biological effect in regions of large Negro population. If Northerners did realize this, their enthusiasm for mixed schools in the South would evaporate at once.

4

There are other cogent reasons for the white South's stand: the urgent necessity of restoring the Constitution and our federal form of government before they are permanently destroyed by the Court's usurpation of power; the equally urgent necessity of re-establishing law and precedent instead of sociological and psychological theory as the basis of the Court's decisions; the terrible damage which racial integration would do to the South's whole educational system, black as well as white. These and other aspects have been fully and effectively explored and need not be touched upon here.

But the underlying and compelling reason for the South's refusal to operate mixed schools—its belief that mixed schools will result in ultimate racial amalgamation—has been held virtually taboo and if mentioned in the North is not examined at all but is summarily dismissed as not worthy of consideration. The amalgamation "bogey," it is said, is not really believed by intelligent Southerners but is a smoke screen used to hide the South's real motives, which are variously described, ranging from plain sadism to a shrewd determination to deprive the Negro of education so that he can never displace the Southern white man. Besides, it is confidently alleged, the Negro does not

wish to destroy the identity of his race by merging it with the white race.

Both those statements are incorrect. As already pointed out, the fear that mixed schools in the South would open the way to racial amalgamation is not a bogey or a smoke screen or a pretense of any kind but the basic animating motive of the white South in resisting the drive of the N.A.A.C.P. and its supporters. The second statement is as erroneous as the first. The Negro leaders do want racial amalgamation; they not only want the right to amalgamation through legal intermarriage but they want that right to be exercised widely and frequently.

It is only natural and human that they should feel this way. The truth is that these ambitious, intelligent, often amalgamated, and often genuinely dedicated Negro men and women feel about this matter exactly as white men and women would feel if they were similarly constituted and circumstanced—fusion of the two races would solve the Negro's problem at once. How much of the Negro rank and file consciously seeks amalgamation is a question; to the Southern Negro in particular the thought of intermarriage is still new and strange. As for the Northern leaders of the movement, some of them make no bones about it, and when they do evade the question they do so only for reasons of strategy.

But actually it does not matter much whether or not intermarriage is the admitted aim of the N.A.A.C.P. strategists. To suppose that, proclaiming the virtual identity of the races, we can promote all other degrees of race mixing but stop short of interracial mating is—if I may use an overworked but vivid simile—like going over Niagara Falls in a barrel in the expectation of stopping three fourths of the way down. The South is now the great bulwark against intermarriage. A very few years of thoroughly integrated schools would produce large numbers of indoctrinated young Southerners free from all "prejudice" against mixed matings.

It is because there the adolescent and "unprejudiced" mind can be reached that the integrationists have chosen the Southern schools as their primary target; and it is precisely because the adolescent and therefore defenseless mind would there be exposed to brain-washing which it would not know how to refute that the white South will not operate integrated public schools. If the South fails to defend its young children who are not yet capable of defending themselves, if it permits their wholesale impregnation by a propaganda persuasive and by them unanswerable, the salutary insinct of race preference which keeps the races separate, as in Nature, will be destroyed before it develops and the barriers against racial amalgamation will go down.

This is the new and ominous fact which, as was said at the beginning of this article, lurks in ambush, concealed like a viper in the school integration crusade. Success of that crusade would mean that after three and a half centuries of magnificent achievement under a system of racial separateness and purity, we would tacitly abandon that system and instead would begin the creation of a mixed American race by the fusion of the two races which, as H. G. Wells expressed it, are at opposite extremes of the human species.

Many well-meaning persons have suddenly discovered that the tenets of the Christian religion and the profes-

sions of our democratic faith compel us to accept the risks of this hybridization. No one who will face up to the biological facts and really think the problem through can believe any such thing or see the partial suicide of the white race in America (and of the Negro race also) as anything other than a crime against both religion and civilization.

I have tried to show here the basic and compelling reason why the Southern people, who know the facts of life in the South better than any doctrinaire sociologist viewing the scene from his ivory tower, see no possible course save to stand firm in their resistance to school integration no matter what may be the consequences of their resistance. When a people believes that something even dearer than its life is threatened, there isn't much use in pointing out its duty to obey the law which threatens it, especially when it is almost unanimously of the opinion that the law is a perversion. And the South has ample precedent for resistance. In a much firmer sense the Prohibition Amendment was the law of the land, and the North even more than the South made a mockery of it. So too was the federal fugitive slave act the law of the land, yet many Northern states nullified and openly violated it.

Moreover, fortifying the South for its ordeal is the conviction that it is defending something far greater than itself: that integrity of race and that pride of race which all great peoples have—the Chinese, the Japanese, the Arabs, the Jews, for instance—and without which no people is worth its salt. There is good hope that before too long this will begin to be recognized outside the South. The current pseudoscientific buncombe about racial identity is at last being questioned openly. It will be exploded completely with the ending of the leftist-liberal taboo which has practically sealed the lips of geneticists able and willing to discuss racial realities, and our Lysenko-like excursion in the realm of race will come to an end. Then it will be seen that the South, in maintaining the actuality and the great significance of racial differences, has not been "racist" in any evil sense but has been the defender of something permanently important to the whole American people; and that the Supreme Court, in launching the Negro on an offensive which cannot and should not succeed, has dealt a terrible blow to his advancement and his happiness.

Norfolk Chapter
DEFENDERS OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY
AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES

P. O. Box 1503

Norfolk, Virginia

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, NOVEMBER 1956

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NY Va
(Address of contributor)

By _____
(Name of Special Agent)

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Signed statement of given to ONI agents

File No 105-236-1A?

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105-236-1A9

18 Feb 1957 - Norfolk, Va.

CHECK NO.

I, [redacted] 50-20, Norfolk Naval Shipyard
Portsmouth, Va. Do hereby make the following voluntary statement to [redacted]
[redacted] and [redacted] who have identified themselves to me as Special
Agents for the Office of Naval Intelligence. No threats, promises, duress,
or inducements were used in obtaining this statement and I have been advised
that this statement may be used against me at a later date in any future
trial or hearing. I have been told of my rights against self-incrimination
under the United States Constitution and know that I do not have to make
a statement. I have been advised that I am being interviewed concerning
the racial literature which I voluntarily surrendered to Shipyard
Security officials at the Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, Va.

I have been a member of the ~~State~~ Defenders of State Sovereignty
and Individual Liberties since approximately last fall. My sole purpose
in joining this group was to enlighten myself and join hands with people
having similar beliefs concerning ~~the intergration of the~~
~~the intergration on a social basis of the~~
white and Negro races. From articles in local newspapers I heard about
the American Nationalist group located in California and solicited some
literature of an anti-intergration nature from them. They also sent
me some anti-Semitic literature in sample copy form, which I did not
solicit. They also sent me additional anti-intergration literature (sample
copies) which I did not solicit. I also solicited some anti-intergration
literature from the printer of the Arkansas Faith, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

b6
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Certain acquaintances of mine had asked me for certain copies of this
literature. As I recall, I brought fifteen or twenty assorted copies
which I handed out to these individuals on board the privately owned
bus which carried us to work at the Shipyard. I did this for no
other reason than their personal interest and had no idea that it
would be posted or handed out inside the Shipyard. I definitely did
not intend to incite ~~to~~ disturbance, ~~vicious~~ violence, or riot.

One morning when I reported for work, [redacted] a Shipyard [redacted]
was waiting for me when I reported for work. He asked me to go with
him to his office to answer some questions. He ~~asked~~ questioned me
as to whether I passed out any racial literature on the bus coming to
work. I admitted that I had. Among other things, he asked me if I had
any more of this literature either on my person or in my possession
at ~~that~~ that time. I told him I had some in my automobile which I
had driven to work that day as part of a car pool. In company of
[redacted] and the Shipyard [redacted] and LTCDR
R&F REH, I did voluntarily enter my automobile and surrender the
literature to [redacted] I took about a 1" stack from under the front

mm
gw
Encl (5)

seat on the driver's side at [redacted] request. To my knowledge no one else entered my automobile at this time.

I had this literature in my automobile for convenience when attending meetings of the Defenders and when meeting acquaintances.

I had approximately one hundred extra copies of the "Ultimate Aim of the NAACP" leaflet at home which I destroyed after being apprehended in the Shipyard. The bulk of the literature which I turned over to Shipyard officials consisted of sample copies which I did not solicit, and which consisted of several sheets of anti-Semitic literature that I had no interest in whatsoever. I definitely did not pass to anyone LITERATURE nor have I had any particular conversation with anyone of an anti-Semitic nature.

I consider myself to be a loyal and patriotic American citizen. I have never belonged to any organization with subversive or anti-American goals. I have never associated with anyone whom I knew or believed to be subversive or a member of a subversive organization. I will assist any Government security group in uncovering individuals or organizations with whom I have contact should they be under suspicion of being subversive.

I have read, understand, and initialed the errors in this statement which is complete on these two pages. This statement is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Witnesses

[redacted]
[redacted] S/A, ONI

[redacted]
[redacted] A, ONI

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DEFENDERS OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES

NORFOLK CHAPTER P.O. BOX 1503 NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11-26-2007 BY 60324 AUC BAW/STP/CLS

105-236-1A10

Dear Fellow American:

The Norfolk Chapter of the "Defenders" takes pleasure in sending you this pamphlet, "Mixed Schools and Mixed Blood." We of the "Defenders" think that this article by Mr. Sass has brilliantly set forth numerous reasons why we, especially of the Southland, should fight for our beliefs and just rights. We hope it will show our fellow Americans that we are legally, morally and socially right in our views.

We can defeat integration! The ultimate power rests in the hands of the people -- not the Supreme Court, as the integrationists would have you believe. Supreme Court decisions can be reversed. Laws can be changed. But the people must demand that they be changed. We of the "Defenders" are working toward that goal.

We intend to give the best possible leadership to the thousands of people in Virginia who feel as we do, and who will unite with us.

We believe:

In the sovereignty of the states and the individual liberties which our forefathers fought for and placed in the Bill of Rights of the Constitution,

In the preservation of racial integrity,

In an education for all children,

In a society based on racial separateness,

In the separation of church and state,

In the precious heritage handed down to us by our forefathers,

That our objectives are in the best interests of both races.

We are non-profit and non-political. We have thousands of members from all parts of the state and other states. Included in this membership are U.S. Congressmen, many members of our state legislature, county and city officials, judges, lawyers, doctors, ministers, educators, other leading business and professional men and thousands of Christian women, housewives and people from all walks of life.

If you believe in these principles and would like to join us, or if you would like to have more information or copies of this pamphlet, or should you desire to make a contribution without membership - write or fill out the attached application and mail to:
P.O. Box 1503, Norfolk, Va. (Dues, \$10.00 a year, may be paid in installments.)

I hereby apply for membership in the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties. I am a white, law-abiding citizen of the United States. I am not a member of any organization detrimental to the peace and welfare of the U.S.A.

Name _____ Date _____

Address _____

File No. 105-236-1A11

Date Received 1/18/58

Contributor

Agent ..

To be returned Yes ☐ No ☒

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DATE 11-26-2007 BY 60324 AUC BAW/STP/CLS

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Declaration of Convictions
DSSIL.

Advice to Schoolmen

Therefore we do further declare:

(1) It is essential that those responsible for the administration of our schools should be alert, that the fundamentals of a sound education are taught to our Virginia children, including an understanding of the fundamental constitutional system under which we live, the blessings of liberty which it alone bestows, the part played by great Virginians of the past in the struggle for the establishment and preservation of these liberties.

(2) It is essential that the molding of the minds, characters and spiritual lives of our children should remain under the control of Virginia parents. We do, therefore, urge our representatives in the Congress and the United States Senate to oppose all legislation designed directly or indirectly to repose control of our educational system in the Federal government. We specifically condemn the wholesale expenditure of Federal funds in support of the public schools of Virginia, knowing full well that the acceptance of such support requires the submission of our schools progressively to ideologies and influences alien to our people.

(3) We oppose any effort to weaken further the immigration laws of America and the further depletion of our economic resources in the continuation of so-called aid to foreign nations. Loyalty and friendship in foreign affairs is controlled by self-interest and can not be purchased however vast may be the outpouring of our tax revenue.

Ask Spending Cut

(4) We recognize that the real source of Federal power and centralization rests in the control of the Federal government of the income and economic resources of the American people. We deplore the continued and ever increasing burden of Federal taxation, the return of such revenue to our people being

always conditioned upon a further loss of their liberties. We do, therefore, urge the people of America to demand the immediate reduction in Federal expenditures with the resulting reduction of the ever mounting Federal revenues exacted from our people.

(5) We declare our unalterable opposition to the submission of any portion of the sovereignty of the United States of America to the control of the United Nations or the submission of the domestic affairs of the states or the rights of any citizens of the United States to the control to any extent or by any means to the United Nations or any of its agencies or to the authority of any foreign power, government or agency whatsoever.

Wherefore, since Virginia, as so often in the past, is again in this generation the battle ground upon which the struggle for the eternal liberties of America must be waged, let us not falter. Let us conduct ourselves with dignity, with self-restraint, without violence and without hatred or ill-will toward any man or group of men. But withall let us conduct ourselves as worthy heirs of those who have gone before.

(Presented by Ernest W. Goodrich, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, and passed unanimously by said convention.)

DEFENDERS OF STATE
SOVEREIGNTY AND INDIVIDUAL
LIBERTIES

405A East Franklin St.
Richmond, Virginia

105-236-1A11
DECLARATION
of
CONVICTIONS

Adopted at First Annual Convention
DEFENDERS OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY
AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES—
Hotel Jefferson—March 22-23, 1957

The Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties in convention assembled at Richmond, Virginia this the 23rd day of March, deem it appropriate that we should declare and affirm our convictions.

We first affirm our deep and abiding loyalty and devotion to our country and its institutions. We acknowledge the Constitution to be the bulwark of our liberties, ever subject to the sovereign powers reserved by it to the states and to the people. We know that the liberties of all Americans of all races rests upon the Constitution and the division of powers ordained therein. We deem it the obligation of free men to preserve the powers reserved under the Constitution to the states and to the people and to preserve the constitutional separation of the powers of government in the legislative, executive and judicial branches separately.

We believe that a policy which undertakes to force the association of one race with the other against the will of either, by court decree under threat of fine or imprisonment, is destructive of mutual good will and respect, breeds resentment and animosities, and is injurious to the true interests of all the people. We believe that the molding of the minds and characters of our children is the sacred duty and the priceless natural right and obligation of parents.

Constitutional Right

Freedom of decision with respect to these considerations touching as they do the most intimate relations of the people and the most cherished natural rights and duties of parenthood is absolutely essential to the maintenance, operation, management and control of our public schools. We conceive this freedom to be among the sacred rights "retained by the people" under the Ninth Amendment of the Federal Constitution.

Among the reserved rights and powers of the states, guaranteed to the State of Virginia under the Tenth Amendment, is the power to maintain racially separate public schools. We do not perceive that the exercise of this power has ever been prohibited to the states by any provision of the Federal Constitution. We believe that this power can be prohibited to the states only by the states themselves. To concede the right of a Federal Court to withdraw this power from the individual states is to concede that all the rights and powers of the states and of the people are enjoyed at the sufferance of the judiciary and that the guarantees of the liberties of the people are no longer fixed in the Constitution itself. Therefore, Federal Courts having refused to recognize these most fundamental, intimate and sacred rights and the profound necessity that they be respected, Virginia has been compelled to fix its course in defense of these rights of her people. We do most solemnly commend his Excellency, Governor Thomas B. Stanley and the members of the legislature of Virginia for their patriotic devotion to the liberties of their people and for the leadership they have given the people of Virginia in this crucial time. We pledge our support of the policy implicit in the measures adopted by the General Assembly of Virginia in its Special Session of 1956. We declare our conviction that these policies founded as they are

upon that first American tenet of liberty—that free men should not be taxed against their will and without their consent for a purpose to which they are deeply opposed—to be both sound and in the finest patriotic tradition of the Commonwealth.

Sen. Byrd Praised

We do most solemnly commend our great senior Senator from Virginia, Harry Flood Byrd, for his recent clarion call for all Virginians to stand staunch and firm where Virginia has always stood in ages past in opposition to tyranny from whatever quarter it may come. We do likewise salute the entire Virginia delegation to the United States Congress and Senate, both Democratic and Republican, for the stalwart fight which even now they wage against the vicious assault upon the liberties of all Americans being made in the United States Congress through the proposed pernicious Force Bills, sometimes called Civil Rights Bills, now pending before that body.

The threat to the liberties of our people is mortal. The course of Virginia has been set. The contest is for eternal values. We call upon all local legislative bodies of the counties and cities of Virginia in the sacred name of the liberties of our people to stand firm and united in support of the policy and the course which has been fixed for Virginia in this crucial hour.

We likewise call upon all people of America everywhere to unite in this time of crisis that we, in our day, may be worthy of our heritage and pass it on to future generations pure and unsullied.

Ask Free Speech

We believe in the absolute and utter necessity of preserving unimpaired for all Americans the priceless right of freedom of speech and peaceful assembly, the right of an accused to be confronted by his accusers, to presentment by grand jury and a trial by a jury of his

peers presided over by a fair and impartial judge. We decry the use by the Federal Judiciary of coercion, intimidation and threat of punishment to be visited upon local school boards and officers unless they refuse to recognize the lawful authority of the Virginia Pupil Placement Board and usurp and exercise pupil assignment powers which have been denied to said school boards and local officers by the duly enacted laws of the State of Virginia. We direct the attention of the entire nation to the dangers inherent in the wholesale resort to injunctive and summary contempt procedure designed to subvert and thwart the traditional constitutional and common law methods of criminal procedure.

These measures conceived and nurtured in the cynical greed of politicians for power, are directed against the people of the South, but they hold within themselves a deadly and mortal threat to the most sacred and essential constitutional safeguards to the liberties of all Americans of all generations. We appeal to Americans everywhere to arouse themselves from their lethargy and unite with us in the condemnation of these iniquitous measures.

While the immediate issue in the great contest that is presently being waged is brought into focus for Virginia and the people of the South in the unconstitutional usurpation of power exemplified in the school segregation decision by the United States Supreme Court and the threat of fine or imprisonment of our school and state officials, and through the denial of freedom of speech and trial by jury by Federal injunctive decree, nonetheless we are deeply convinced that the sinister attack upon the fundamental liberties of Americans and upon the basic constitutional system itself, manifests itself in many other facets of our American life.

File No. 105-236-1A12

Date Received 1/3/58

Contributor.

..... Journal & Guide

Agent

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Description:

Copy Broadcast # 10

DSS+IL.

WLOW

Each evening 6:50 P.

b6
b7C

105-236-1A12

Today we would like to call your attention to a very important book entitled "The Sovereign States, Notes of a Citizen of Virginia," which was written by James Jackson Kilpatrick, the fighting, young editor of the Richmond News Leader, whose editorials have won national recognition for him. Our own State Senator, the Honorable Harry F. Byrd, has this to say about Mr. Kilpatrick's book: "Nothing is more obviously needed in this country in our time, than a review of fundamentals on which the greatness of our country rests--and return and re-dedication to these fundamentals. In "The Sovereign States," Jack Kilpatrick, one of the nation's most brilliant young editors, has made a great and timely contribution to facilitate meeting this need. Every citizen of the United States would do well to read and study this work."

The local chapter of DEFENDERS OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES has presented this book--"The Sovereign States"--to the Charlottesville-Albemarle public library, and also to both the city and county high school libraries. Many feel that this book is destined to become a classic work on American government, in the great tradition set by Jefferson, Madison and Calhoun. Mr. Kilpatrick has this to say in his argument for continuing our public schools on a segregated bases:

"We of the South live, by necessity and perhaps by instinct, in a dual society. Though white and Negro may stand patiently in queues together side by side in supermarkets and country stores; though we sleep at night a few hundred feet or a few acres apart, white and Negro dwell in essentially separate worlds. On this basic separation, the whole structure of southern society is erected. There are reasons for this separation. The experience of generations has demonstrated that in the South the Negro race, as a race, has palpably different social, moral and behavior standards from those which obtain among the white race. After generations of rising income, better housing, expanded education, improved communications--after years of exposure to the amenities of civilization from which the Negro might profit by example--one out of every five Negro children in the South today is the product of illicit sexual union. The rate of Negro illegitimacy, indeed, is not improving. It grows worse. That necessary program of the professional welfare worker, styled "Aid to dependent children," is very largely aid to Negro illegitimacy. That such promiscuity must result in widespread venereal disease, is as predictable as the case histories are demonstrable. In areas where Negroes make up less than one-third of the population, colored patients account for 90 percent of all reported syphilis and gonorrhea. The undisciplined passions which find one outlet in sex, find another in crime. There were in Richmond in one recent year 34 homicide cases; of these, 28 were killings of Negroes by Negroes. It was a wholly typical year. The evidence in these cases follow a constant and elemental pattern: The unfaithful woman, the triflin' man, a fancied wrong, a bloody vengeance. Yet, as often as not, the evidence discloses no reason--no white man's reason--that conceivably might justify murder. A quarrel, not even a serious quarrel, and suddenly a razor flashes or a gun explodes. Monday morning, in a southern police court is a strange recital of Saturday nights in Jackson Ward. What was the fight about? The defendant is mystified. "Me and Willie, he says winningly, "We's friends, judge." And where is Willie? He lies in St. Philip Hospital, with 42 stitches in his side. Out of this milieu come Negro children--and often one's heart goes out to the --pathetically ill-equipped--to compete with whites in public school education. As the experience of every Southern State has made vividly clear, Negro pupils AS A GROUP are woefully less educatable than white pupils as a group. In reading, in reasoning, in educational aptitudes, in all the standardized tests that produce an "I.Q." the median Negro at the eighth grade level customarily is found nearly three school years behind the median white. Is this deficiency to be blamed upon the quality of the South's Negro schools? Basically, the same findings have turned up in the District of Columbia, where a bounteous Congress in times past

File No. 105-236-1A 3

Date Received 2/25/58

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State Sov. & Ind. Lib.

ADDRESS

4501 Collier Ave.

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Description:

Daisy Bates Sheet

Cartoon

Broadcast #67

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b6
b7c

Brotherhood by Bayonet!



"Start loving each other. That's a court order!"

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05/04/2

105-236-1A¹³

-BACK OF PHOTO-

105-236-1A¹³

"MRS" DAISY BATES

Little Rock's "Lady" of The Year

(SEE POLICE RECORD BELOW)

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL'S MOST PROMINENT P.T.A. MEMBER, SELF-APPOINTED PROTECTOR OF NINE NEGRO CHILDREN, HAVING RECEIVED "SUBPOENA" POWERS FROM JESS MATTHEWS, CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL, AND ALSO AUTHORITY TO CROSS EXAMINE WHITE STUDENTS, UNOFFICIAL "PRINCIPAL" IN CHARGE OF LECTURING WHITE STUDENTS AT CENTRAL HIGH WHO "CROSS" ANY OF HER "BRAVE" NINE NEGRO STUDENTS.



DAISY BATES SHERIFF'S OFFICE PHOTOS

Form SP-104--10M--1-57--136018

DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS STATE POLICE

HERMAN E. LINDSEY, Director

Little Rock, Arkansas

IDENTIFICATION & RECORDS

CAPT. LEON GERBNER

The following is a transcript of the record, including the most recently reported data, as shown in the files of this Bureau concerning our number: 130846

1914 Ark. SF

BATES, Daisy Lee 10- I R III 3
I U III 3

FBI#4590725

Contributor of Fingerprints	Name and Number	Arrested or Received	Charge	Disposition
PD Monroe, La.	Daisey Bates #1885	11-16-34	Inv.	rel
SO Little Rock, Ark.	Daisy Lee Bates #7117	4-25-46	contempt of court	
PD, Little Rock, Ark.	Daisey Lee Bates #10663	4-25-46	contempt	\$100. and 10 das record received from SO Little Rock, Ark.
*PD, Little Rock, Ark.	Daisy Bates case #549	1-26-52	Gaming	5.00 & cost
* PD, Little Rock, Ark	Daisy Bates Case #10	11-2-57	Failure to Reg. NAAU?	Pending to 12-3-57

DEFENDERS OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES

BROADCAST #67

MUCH ABUSED WORDS

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DATE 11-26-2007 BY 60324 AUG BAW/STP/CLS

INTRODUCTION

Today's program is by Mr. T. G. Tilford, a businessman of wide reading experience. This article is recommended by Mr. Thurman Sensing of the Southern States Industrial Council.

Let us discuss "tolerance" and "intolerance." These are not difficult words. We know their meaning, but do we consider their proper application? We are too prone to accept tolerance as being something good, and intolerance as being something evil, regardless of the circumstance. That is wrong. There are times and places where tolerance can be grievous fault, and intolerance a much needed virtue. The very first Commandment "Thou shalt have no other God before Me," is one hundred per cent intolerance. Jesus emphasized it with equal intolerance when He said: "No man cometh unto the Father but by Me."

Again, when Jesus was confronted with the money changers in the temple He most certainly was not tolerant. Again, in His parable of the talents He gave no hint of tolerance to him who had buried his talent in the earth.

The Christian should recognize that which is to be tolerated and that which is not to be tolerated, and be lenient and tolerant in one, and steadfast, unmoving and intolerant in the other. And if I believe as I do, that racial integration is wrong, then I have no choice except to be totally intolerant of it, and of all who advocate it, and to feel fully justified in so being.

"Discrimination" is another word that comes easily to the lips of those who would mix us all up. Anyone who refuses to be mixed, is guilty of discrimination against somebody. How so? The prime definition of discrimination is discernment. True discrimination is BETWEEN things, not against anything. Discrimination is simply the recognition of the difference between two things which are different.

A discriminating person can tell the difference between a rose and a lily. He can tell the difference between a horse and a cow. And, he can tell the difference between a person of one race and a person of another race with no disparagement or belittlement to either. Lastly we come to those much abused words "segregation", "integration", and "desegregation." Segregation simply means to separate by class and kind. It does not mean to persecute or oppress, and it carries with it no inherent stigma. It is just the separation of things into the class in which they belong without any onus or degradation by comparison with other things similarly separated.

"Integration" means to make one of more than one. It means to fuse into one that which was two or more. It means to mix-up, and blend into one thing, two or more separate things to a degree and to an extent that the component parts are no longer distinguishable; and make no mistake about it, in the inevitable end, racial integration means just that and nothing else. It meant that in Mexico. It meant that in Brazil. It meant that in the West Indies. It meant that in Polynesia. It has meant that everywhere in the world it has ever been accomplished; and most assuredly, it will mean that in the United States, should it unhappily ever come to pass. The integration of any two races can be accomplished by, and only by, the disintegration of both.

"Desegregation" is no word at all. It means absolutely nothing. It is not in any dictionary. There is no such thing. In the ultimate there is a choice only between segregation and integration; all one, or all the other. "Desegregation" is just a clever coinage diabolically conceived to form a palatable sugar coating to lull and soothe the naïf and the gullible into swallowing an integration pill, which otherwise would be too nauseating and too repulsive. But, once swallowed, the drug and the effect are the same.

In summation, race consciousness is not race hatred, it is not bigotry. It is a deep awareness of a birthright given by Almighty God to every one of every race, which we all as children of God of whatever race we might be, have a sacred duty to hold in unviolated trust for our

MUCH ABUSED WORDS

integration is God's will, that racial integration is Christian or that racial integration is Scriptural he is reading into the Bible something that just is not there.

He, who is in direct and shameful violation of this specific tenet of Christian faith to the full extent of heresy, deserves neither to be believed nor followed.

File No. 105-236-1A ¹⁴

Date Received 3/4/58

Contributor DSSIL

NORFOLK Va
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From Samuel N. Kern

Is restricted Yes ☐ No ☒

Leaflet by Georgia Commission on Education

105-236-1A¹⁴

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

Communist Training School, Monteagle, Tenn.

LABOR DAY WEEKEND, 1957

During Labor Day Weekend, 1957, there assembled at Highlander the leaders of every major race incident in the South, prior to that time when the Supreme Court decision. This meeting was directed by Reverend John B. Thompson, chaplain, University of Chicago. Reverend Thompson has a lengthy record of Communist affiliations which appears elsewhere in this folder. The direction of the entire school was under the leadership, as usual, of Myles Horton.

There were representative leaders of the TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA BOYCOTT, the TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA BUS INCIDENT, the MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, B.U.S. BOYCOTT, the SOUTH CAROLINA NAACP SCHOOL TEACHERS INCIDENT, the KOLINORIA INTER-RACIAL FAIR, AMERICUS, GEORGIA, and CLINTON, TENNESSEE, SCHOOL INCIDENT among others.

They met at this workshop and discussed methods and tactics of precipitating racial strife and disturbance.

The meeting of such a large group of specialists in inter-racial strife under the auspices of a Communist Training School, and in the company of many known Communists is the typical method whereby leadership training and tactics are furnished to the agitators. This was a general workshop and would be the most common method of developing a long range program.

In specific emergency situations, leadership would be used into the communities to assist.

Good examples of the infusion of leadership was the appearance of Bayard Rustin, who appeared in the Daily Worker, as secretary of Rev. Martin Luther King. The appearance of Don West, prominent Communist functionary, at Kilmarnock Farm disturbance and the preliminary surveys conducted by John H. Johnson.



Communist Front Records Of Leadership of Highlander Inter-racial Seminar, 1957

Printed below is a consolidated listing of the Communist affiliations of persons in attendance at the Labor Day Weekend, 1957 Seminar at Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| Abraham Lincoln School | Continuation Committee of the | New York Youth Council |
| American Committee for Peace | Confederacy on Peaceful Attenda- | Open Letter to Military 3-4-56 |
| tion of Foreign Born | to the Active Part | Open Letter Protesting Deposition of Harry Bridges |
| American Committee for Yugoslav Relief | Council on African Affairs | Peace Information Center |
| American Continental Congress for World Peace | Dash Worker | People's Artists |
| American Crusade to End Lynching | Donor for Pearl Hart | People's Daily World |
| American Parkway Group | W. E. B. Dubois Testimonial | People's Drama Theatre |
| American Peace Mobilization | Emergency Committee | People's Institute of Applied Religion |
| American-Soviet Music Society | Emergency Civil Liberties Committee | People's Songs |
| American Youth Congress | Emergency Peace Mobilization | Picture to Remember Processions Under the South Arc |
| American Youth for Democracy | First Line of Defense | Political Affairs |
| Association of Inter-racial and Multi-Racial Struggle | Frederick Douglass School | Progressive Citizens of America |
| Bill of Rights Conference | Harlem Employment Committee | Progressive Party of Mass. |
| Boston Freedom of the Press Committee | Highlander Folk School | Shoreline |
| Bushby Professional Committee for Democratic China | Interfaith Committee for Peace Action | Student Meeting for Howard Fast |
| Brentsville Freedom of the Press Committee (Hiroshima) | Jefferson School of Social Science | Student Digest Association |
| Camp Kinderland | League of Struggle for Negro Rights | Student against Verdict of Guilty in Case of 11 Communist Leaders |
| Chicago Ad Hoc Committee of Welcome for the Dem of Can-terbury | League of Young Southerners | School for Political Action Techniques |
| Chicago Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill | Main Stream | Schools Great Camp |
| Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case | Moscow & Mainstream | Sing Out |
| Civilian Emergency Conference for International Duty | Methodist Federation for Social Action | Southern Conference Educational Fund |
| Civilian Emergency Defense Conference | Metropolitan Music School | Southern Conference for Human Welfare |
| Civil Rights Congress | Michigan Herald | Southern Negro Youth Congress |
| Committee for a Cultural School to Paul Robeson | Mother River Celebration Committee | Stop Racial Meeting |
| | Nation Association | Swapping Song Fair |
| | National Citizens Emergency Relief Committee to Aid Stricken Families | Teachers Union, Local 555 |
| | National Citizens Political Action Committee | Testimonial Concert "Bound for Glory" for Wanda Gether |
| | National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax | United Office and Professional Workers of America, Local 16 |
| | National Committee for Peaceful | United Packinghouse Workers of America |
| | | United States Arrangements Committee, World Youth Congress |

THE FOUNDERS OF HIGHLANDER SCHOOL

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL was founded in 1932 by Myles Horton and Don West. James Dombrowski joined them shortly thereafter. Don West, presently operating in Georgia, was district director of the Communist Party of North Carolina.

Paul Crouch, the top Communist Party functionary in the South testified before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities that Dombrowski "gave me the impression of being completely pro-Communist and anxious to collaborate with the Communist Party and follow its leadership without taking the risk of actual Party membership."

John Butler, another former Communist Party functionary testified before the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security that Dombrowski at a meeting of Communist Party leaders in Dombrowski's room in the Thomas Jefferson Hotel in Birmingham, Alabama, was introduced to him by Alton Lawrence as a Communist Party member.

Myles Horton was identified before the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities as a person who "attended a secret convention in North Carolina, at which time plans were made for spreading the revolutionary theories throughout the South."

Paul Crouch testified before the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security that "The Highlander Folk School is a school operated at Monteagle, Tennessee, ostensibly as an independent labor school, but actually working in close cooperation with the Communist Party."

HIGHLANDER EXECUTIVES

The following is a listing of the executives of Highlander Folk School as it appeared in their 25th annual report of October 30, 1954:

B. B. BRADLEY, Dean, Marchmont College, Atlanta, Georgia.

SEPTIMA CLARK, Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn.

GRACE HARRIS, Atlanta Urban League, Atlanta, Georgia.

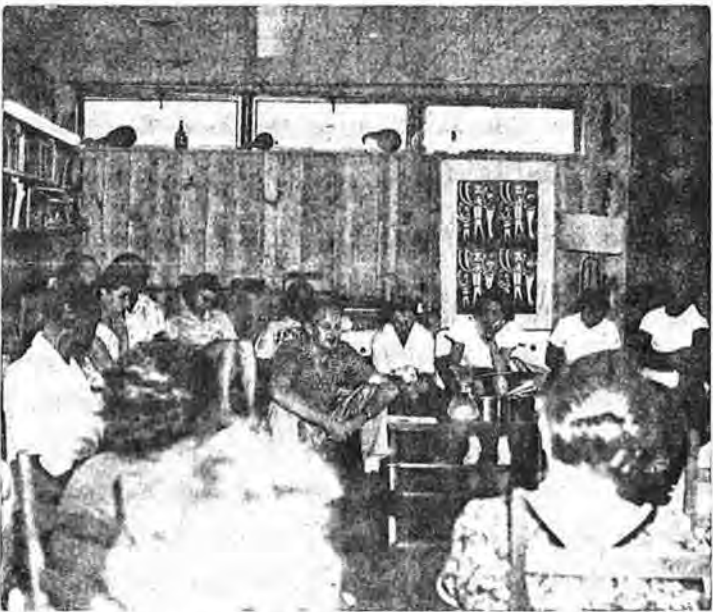
G. B. HATHAWAY, Secretary-Treasurer, Chicago, Ill.

JOHN HOPE, II, Industrial Relations Consultant, Park University, Nashville, Tenn.

MYLES HORTON, Director, Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn.

(Continued on page 4)

MYLES HORTON, the director of Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee, is shown speaking. Reverend John B. Thompson, chaplain of the University of Chicago directed the Labor Day Weekend 1957



FRED ROUTH, a headquarters official of Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Georgia, is pictured above leading a workshop. In or near one of these sessions, the tactics of inducing women and children in racial demonstrations and incidents was propounded on the basis that police are reluctant to shoot women and children.

Southern Regional Council is the recipient of Ford Fund for the Republic grants of \$497,000.00. Fund for the Republic grants originated with the Ford Motor Company. Southern Regional Council is the present organization of 12 statewide Councils on Human Relations operating only in the Southern States.

Southern Regional Council has been able to exploit the facilities of religion and education because of a quasi-religious status afforded by occupancy of space in a building owned by a large church. The leadership of few units of the Communist apparatus have records of Communist affiliations which exceed those of present and past directors of Southern Regional Council.

Seminar. Both Horton and Thompson have long been regarded as useful aids to the Communist apparatus.

Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy

Committee to End Sedition Laws

Committee for Equal Justice for Mrs. Bess Taylor, an auxiliary of International Labor Defense

Committee for the First Amendment

Committee for the Negro in the Arts

Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atomic Bomb

Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case

Commonwealth College

Communist Party

Consumers Union

McCarren Act

National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions

National Council of American-Soviet Friendship

National Negro Congress

National Negro Labor Council

Nature Friends of America

New Drama

New Masses

New York City Council of the American Youth Congress

New York Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

New York Community Division of the Communist Party

Broader

of the Peoples for Peace

Veterans against Discrimination of Civil Rights Congress of New York

Veterans Fighting Fund for Eugene Dennis

Voice of Freedom Committee

Washington Committee for Democratic Action

Westchester Postkill Committee

Whigdale Lodge

Win-the-Peace Conference

Wire to President Truman to Veto the McCarran Bill

Workers Alliance

Young People's Record Club

Young Progressives

House Committee Citations

A few of the Communist Fronts listed above are defined so that the readers may more fully understand their activities. All definitions are taken from "GUIDE TO SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS" published January 2, 1957 by the U. S. House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities, Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

"To defend the cases of Communist frontworkers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection."

AMERICAN YOUTH CONGRESS

"It originated in 1944 and has been controlled by Communists and manipulated by them to influence the thought of American youth."

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS

Cited as an organization formed at a Congress on Civil Rights held in Detroit in April 1946 as a merger of two other Communist-front organizations (International Labor Defense and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties). It was "dedicated not to the broadest issues of civil liberties, but specifically to the defense of individual Communists and the Communist Party" and "recruited by individuals who are either members of the Communist Party or openly loyal to it."

COMMONWEALTH COLLEGE

A "Communist enterprise" cited as subversive by an investigating Committee of the Arkansas Legislature. It received money from the Gastland Fund.

EMERGENCY PEACE MOBILIZATION

Cited as a Communist front which came forth, after Stalin signed his pact with Hitler, to reverse the military defense program, lend-lease, conscription, and other American "war-mobilization" efforts. It immediately procured the American Peace Mobilization in 1940.

LEAGUE OF STRUGGLE FOR NEGRO RIGHTS

"The Communist-front movement in the United States among Negroes is known as the National Negro Congress. Formally the same group of leaders directing this directed the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, which was until 2 years ago the name of the Communist front for Negroes. The name was later changed . . . in 1956 to the National Negro Congress."

METHODIST FEDERATION FOR SOCIAL ACTION

"With an eye to religious groups, the Communists have formed religious fronts such as the Methodist Federation for Social Action . . ."

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO REPEAL THE MCCARRAN ACT

"To defend the cases of Communist frontworkers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection."

NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS

"The Communist-front movement in the United States among Negroes is known as the National Negro Congress. The efforts of the National Negro Congress are outspun Communist sympathizers, and a majority of those on the executive board are anti-right Communists."

NATIONAL NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

"One of the Communist fronts currently active in seeking to deceive American Negroes into serving the Communist cause is the National Negro Labor Council. The organization was formally founded at a conference held in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 27 and 28, 1951, under the direction of leading Negro Communists in the United States, such as Abner Berry, Sam W. Parks, and Coleman A. Young. According to the latest available information, Young is the present National executive secretary of the organization, from which post he controls and directs NCLE activities. . . . A study of the operation of the council shows that, rather than helping the Negro . . ."

(Continued on page 4)



LISTED ELSEWHERE in this folder are the Communist related records of Reverend John B. Thompson (seated), chaplain University of Chicago and chairman of this four day seminar and Aubrey Williams, Montgomery, Alabama, president Southern Conference Education Fund, Inc. and publisher, Southern Farm and Home Magazine.

Experts on Communism observe the record of Aubrey Williams to reflect anti-US foreign policy and anti-US domestic policy. As early as 1944 a report of the Committee of which Congressman Dan was chairman named Aubrey Williams as a member of the National Citizens Political Action Committee and cited that organization as "the supreme bid of the Communist Party for power in the United States through a front."

Few people if any have aided the Communist Party more in its conspiracy against peace between the races in the southern part of the United States than did Aubrey Williams.

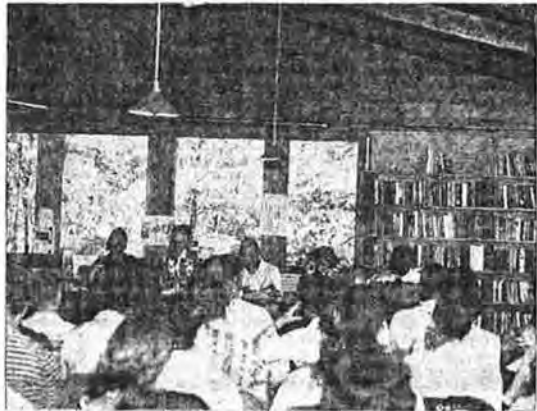
It is incredible that any man with a record of Communist affiliation like that of John B. Thompson could long remain as chaplain or pastor to students in a non-Communist institution.

Labor Day Weekend at Co 19



HARRY SCHNEIDERMAN (5th from left), 5825 S. Blackstone, Chicago, Illinois, attended the Communist Training School at Highlander over the Labor Day 1957 Weekend. The wife of Harry Schneiderman is formerly of Atlanta, Georgia.





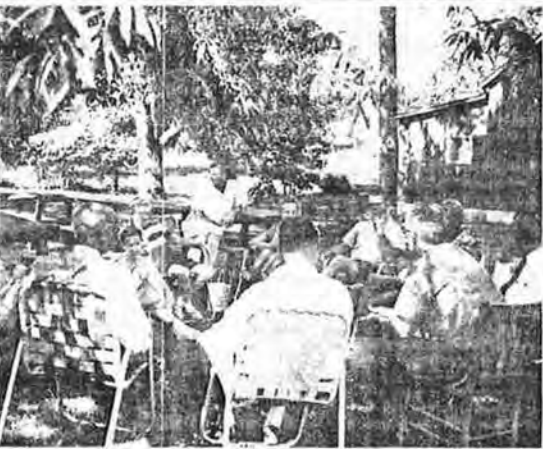
ALONZO G. MORON, President of Hampton Institute; Sepima Clark, integration workshop director at Highlander Folk School; C. N. Parrish, Wilma D. Stokely, a writer of Newport, Tennessee, and Allen McSwain a leader of the Claret, Tennessee, incident discuss the impact of integration.



SWIMMING
BOTH THE DAY AND NIGHT LIFE at Highlander Folk School Labor DayWeekend Seminar were integrated in all respects.



ROSA PARKS, MARTIN LUTHER KING AND REV. ABERNATHY.
Three outstanding leadership people of the infamous Montgomery, Alabama, bus incident. The development, precipitation and financing of this inflammatory project called for behind the scenes planning and direction beyond the ability or capacity of local people. The relationship between Communist leadership and racial strife is evident from coast to coast and from the Gulf of Mexico to the Great Lakes.



CONRAD BROWNE (with glasses), Koinonia Farm Leader, Americus, Georgia, Allen McSwain (extreme right), Clinton, Tennessee, and Reverend Maurice McCracken (2nd from right), Cincinnati, Ohio. Browne was a resident leader of Koinonia Farm during the violence, boycotts and other incidents arising at this socialistic interracial community. Ben West, the identified Communist co-founder of Highlander Folk School was observed to be a frequent visitor to Koinonia. Koinonia and Highlander Folk School jointly operate an interracial "summer camp."

Allen McSwain is credited with precipitating the Clinton, Tennessee, public school incident. Reverend Maurice McCracken long connected with racial unrest in Cincinnati, Ohio, is pastor of St. Barnabas Church and is connected with Neighborhood House, a community chest supported organization, 901 Findlay Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. 901 Findlay Street is also the address of Friends of Koinonia Farm.



PETE SEEGER is typical of the entertainer who gives his time and talent to the support of the Communist apparatus. He is a talented musician who is in attendance at many meetings such as this Community Training School at Highlander.

The Daily Worker of February 22, 1949, lists Pete Seeger as a participant in the New York State Youth Board of the Communist Party.

Communist Training School

57

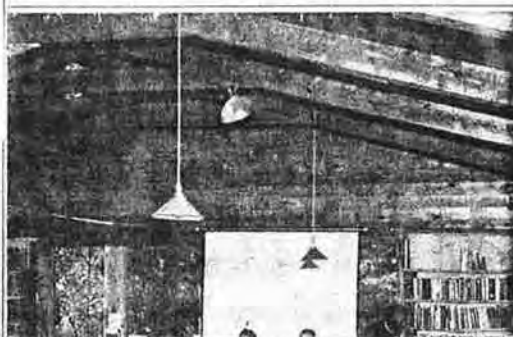


C. N. PARRISH (on left) who was panel moderator on the question "What is the Impact of Integration on the People?" is shown with Rosa Parks (3rd from left) and Maurice McCracken (4th from left).

Rosa Parks was one of the original leaders of the Montgomery Bus Boycott. This agitation has resulted in strife and violence in the Alabama capital and continues to maintain tension and disorder. Maurice McCracken is affiliated with Neighborhood House, 901 Findlay Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.



THIS PICTURE of a station wagon lettered FINDLAY STREET, NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, CINCINNATI, OHIO, is included for the purpose of illustrating how many units of the Communist apparatus are assisted by organizations supposedly charitable or religious in nature. Reverend Maurice McCracken of Neighborhood House, Cincinnati, who is pictured elsewhere attended this Communist Training School. Apparently he used this station wagon as transportation. Neighborhood House is located at 901 Findlay Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and is supported by the Community Chest. This same address is also the address of Friends of Koinonia Farm.





-6-



ROSA PARKS, who precipitated the Montgomery Alabama Bus Boycott, and Ralph Telford of New York's Henry Street Settlement listen to group training under the watchful eye of Abner Berry of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Berry reported the meeting of this Communist Training School in his column in the Daily Worker of September 10, 1957.



REVEREND MARTIN LUTHER KING addresses the assemblage. Reverend King, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference is best known for his activities in the Montgomery Boycott, Montgomery Improvement Association and the March on Washington which he conducted with Bayard Rustin. The Daily Worker lists Bayard Rustin as one who attended the 1957 convention of the Communist Party USA. Bayard Rustin is identified in the Daily Worker as secretary to Reverend Martin Luther King.

The activities of Reverend Martin Luther King represent the ultimate in "civil disobedience." It is doubtful that Reverend King could have carried on such a program without outside leadership and financing. Bayard Rustin is perhaps the leading expert on "civil disobedience" in this country.

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference is a new organization founded by Reverend King for region-wide agitation of racial violence and strife.



CHARLES GOMILLION, Dean of Students at Tuskegee Institute, was the leader of the Tuskegee, Alabama, Boycott, his agitation is in large part responsible for this disturbance. Gomillion has been most vehement in his defense of Communists and the Communist Party. His principal areas of agitation and infiltration have been among educators, Negroes, and youth groups.



PICTURED HERE are leaders of five recent scenes of racial disturbance and violence. Septima Clark, presently director of Highlander integration workshop was associated with the South Carolina NAACP School Teachers' incident. Conrad Branne is a leader of interracial Kalamita Farm, Americus, Georgia, the scene of boycotts, disturbances and violence. David M. Brooks was a leader of the Tallahassee Bus Boycott. This incident was commenced only after a psychological survey of the area had been made to determine the outcome. Rosa Parks was the central figure in the agitation which resulted in the Montgomery Bus Boycott. Charles Gomillion, Dean of Students at Tuskegee Institute, was the leader of the Tuskegee Boycott.



PICTURED HERE (foreground) is Abner W. Berry of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. On the first row are Reverend Martin Luther King (2nd from right) of the Montgomery Boycott, Aubrey Williams (2nd from right) president of the Southern Conference Education Fund Inc. and Myles Horton (4th from right) the director of Highlander Folk School. These "four heroes" of racial agitation have brought tension, disturbance, strife and violence in their advancement of the Communist doctrine of "racial nationalism".

Every American Has the
Right to Know the Truth

EDITORIAL COMMENT

On the preceding pages you have seen pictures of the leaders of every major race incident in the South from May 1954 until the time of this meeting, Labor Day, 1957. You have seen executives and leaders of many organizations active in the southeastern region of the United States. All of the pictures contained in this folder were taken during this one weekend at this Communist training school, Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee.

Names of the national figures are easily identified with their pictures. Other names of lesser figures are those given to the photographer in introductions and self identifications.

It has been our purpose, as rapidly as possible, to identify the leaders and participants of this Communist training school and disseminate this information to the general public. This Commission would appreciate your furnishing to us any further identifications you can make.

It behooves each of us to learn more of Communist infiltration and the direction of Communist movements. Only through information and knowledge can we combat this alien menace to Constitutional government.

All or any part of this folder may be reproduced by any person or organization with or without credit being given to this Commission.

Georgia Commission on Education
Governor Marvin Griffin, Chairman
T. V. Williams, Jr., Executive Secretary
220 Agriculture Bldg.
19 Hunter St., S.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Records of Don West, John B. Thompson,
James Dombrowski, Aubrey Williams

Listed below are the records of Communist Affiliations of four of the leaders of Highlander Folk School:

JAMES DOMBROWSKI
JOHN B. THOMPSON
DON WEST
AUBREY WILLIAMS

Questions Bulletin, June 1950, page 1.

(21) Mid-Century Conference for Peace—initiating sponsor—Worker, April 30, 1950, page 15.

(22) National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax—sponsor—Worker, March 3, 1949.

(23) National Committee for Peaceful Alternatives—sponsor—Worker, December 1950.

(24) National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act—initiator—Worker, January 15, 1951.

(25) National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act—sponsor of open letter to Senator Hennings—Worker, November 14, 1950.

(26) National Council of American Soviet Friendship—member to welcome the team of Comenichy—Worker, November 1948.

(27) National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions—member of ad—St. Louis Post-Dispatch, June 27, 1951.

(28) Open Letter to the American People—member of ad—St. Louis Post-Dispatch, May 17, 1951, page 9.

(29) Open Letter to the American People—member of ad—St. Louis Post-Dispatch, May 17, 1951, page 9.

(30) Open Letter to the American People—member of ad—St. Louis Post-Dispatch, May 17, 1951, page 9.

(31) People's Institute of Applied Religion—sponsor—Worker, April 14, 1951.

(32) Protestant Digest Association—sponsor—Worker, February 25, 1951.

(33) Southern Conference Educational Fund—member of board of directors—Worker, January 1951.

(34) Southern Conference for Human Welfare—vice president—Worker, July 25, 1947.

(35) U. S. Southern Conference

(18) National Citizens Emergency Relief Committee to Aid Stricken Families—member of national board—Worker, March 17, 1949, page 5.

(19) National Citizens Political Action Committee—member of national board—Worker, August 1949.

(20) National Citizens Political Action Committee—vice executive board—Worker, December 1948.

(21) National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act—sponsor of open letter to Senator Hennings—Worker, November 14, 1950.

(22) National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions—member to welcome the team of Comenichy—Worker, November 1948.

(23) National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions—member of ad—St. Louis Post-Dispatch, June 27, 1951.

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(30) Southern Conference for Human Welfare—vice president—Worker, July 25, 1947.

(31) U. S. Southern Conference



RALPH HELSTEIN, (2nd L) President of United Packing House Workers of America-CIO, is pictured here with Albert W. Berry of the National Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Helstein is representative of a small group of labor extremists who serve the Communist Party by affiliation with the Communist organization and by the utilization of their own organization to

further aims of the Communist Party.

Albert Berry is a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and is a columnist for the Daily Worker. Berry is one of the top ranking Negro Communists in America. His presence at a meeting such as this tends to insure the Communist Party against deviations from the Party principles.

signer of appeal—Daily Worker, January 29, 1951, page 4.

(18) Appeal for Amnesty for the United Leaders of the Communist Party Convicted Under the Smith Act—signer—Daily Worker, December 10, 1950, page 8.

(19) Backlash Open Letter—signer—Worker, September 19, 1950.

(20) Brief Anti-Communist for the Communist Party—signer—U. S. Supreme Court, October 1950.

(21) Committee for Capital Justice for Mrs. Ray Taylor, an attorney for International Labor Defense—signer—booklet, August 1945.

(22) Committee for Medical Freedom—signer of statement opposing questioning of professional people by Un-American Activities Committee—leaflet, June 1952.

(23) Communist Party—identified as a member of by John Dulfer in sworn testimony before Senate Committee on Internal Security.

(34) Southern Conference Educational Fund—director—Worker, July 1954.

(35) Southern Conference Educational Fund—director—Worker, April 1953.

(36) Southern Conference Educational Fund—director of integration—folder, May 17, 1955.

(37) Southern Conference Educational Fund—director—South-ern Patriot, December 1950, p. 4.

(38) Southern Conference for Human Welfare—executive secretary—official report, 1942.

(39) Southern Conference for Human Welfare—executive secretary—Daily Worker, January 29, 1951, page 4.

(40) Southern Conference for Human Welfare—executive secretary—Daily Worker, January 29, 1951, page 4.

(41) Southern Conference for Human Welfare—signer of statement

dated in March 1955) is no less a Communist project than its predecessor, Camp Unity."

WORLD YOUTH CONGRESS Cited as a Communist conference held in the summer of 1955 at Vassar College.

DAILY WORKER "The chief journalistic mouthpiece of the Communist Party is founded in response to direct instructions from the Communist International in Moscow."

MASSSES AND MAINSTREAM Cited as the successor to New Masses, "a Communist magazine."

NEW MASSSES "Nationally circulated weekly journal of the Communist Party since its ownership was vested in the American Fund for Public Service." (Garland Fund).

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File No. 105-236-1A¹⁵

Date Received 4/11/58

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*March, '58 DBS & IL
Newsletter*

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b6
b7c

NORFOLK DEFENDERS NEWSLETTER

MARCH 1958

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b7C

Our regular monthly meeting will be held on Thursday March 27, 1958 at 8:00 P.M. in the auditorium of the Suburban Park Elementary School on Thole Street.

Our speaker for this meeting will be Mr. W. I. McKendree, one of our members and a well known Norfolk business man. He is active in both religious and community affairs and is Citizenship Chairman of the Norfolk City Council P.T.A.'s. He will speak to us on "No Peaceful Co-Existence."

There will be a report on our Norfolk Office and the meeting of the Executive Committee of our State Office, which will be of considerable interest to our members.

PLEASE BE PRESENT

.....

✓ Rear Admiral John G. Crommelin (Ret)

Admiral Crommelin filed his candidacy for Governor of Alabama with the Democratic Party on January 28, 1958. This would not be so much to elaborate upon, except for his political program and candidacy statements.

This Patriot has publicly announced a political program that will open your eyes as nothing has. He will revolutionize politics through-out the entire United States and even the world. Admiral Crommelin has pledged to destroy communism in his State of Alabama and to use every resource at his command to expose the "Commonist - Jewish Conspiracy."

Indeed, this is a bold statement to make. It should be the Duty of every patriot in America to help Admiral Crommelin to get elected and carry out his platform. If you would like to help, write to: "Committee for Crommelin for Governor"

Box 441
Wetupka, Alabama

.....

DUES

We have received a reasonably good response to our appeal to pay dues, but there are still quite a number that have not done so.

We are enclosing a bill for dues if you have not paid.

PLEASE DO SO!

.....

ENTERTAINMENT

We will have a Portsmouth quartet from the Brotherhood of Baptist Churches to sing some old time music for us. They sometimes call themselves "The Fouled Up Four". Their names are:

James E. Baker -- 1st Tenor Earl Byrd -- 1st Bass
G. W. Clark -- 2nd Tenor Barry Cline -- 2nd Bass

COME OUT AND HELP US WELCOME THIS FINE GROUP.

MP-75-441

File No. 105-236-1A¹⁶

Date Received 8/22/58

Contributor [REDACTED]

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Agent [REDACTED]

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Description:

Letterhead of DSS/L.

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FARMVILLE, VIRGINIA

C. F. RADCLIFF, 2ND VICE-PRESIDENT
FRANKLIN BUILDING
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

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5902 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

COLLINS DENNY, JR., COUNSEL
1300 TRAVELERS BLDG.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

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SOUTH BOSTON, VIRGINIA

E. FLOYD YATES, TREASURER
POWHATAN, VIRGINIA

THE REV. JOHN J. HOWARD, CHAPLAIN
BLACKSTONE, VIRGINIA

Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties

CHARTERED IN VIRGINIA IN 1954

405-A E. FRANKLIN STREET
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

TELEPHONE 7-3013

WM. E. MAXEY, JR.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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105-236-1A16

Dear Fellow Virginian:

NORFOLK CHAPTER
4501 COLLEY AVE.
TEL. MA 2-7889

GEO. E. ABBOT
PRESIDENT

W. T. WOOD
1ST VICE-PRES.

COLEMAN H. COLEY, JR.
2ND VICE-PRES.

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L. C. CRUSER

W. T. WOOD

ALVAH PRITCHARD

EUGENE E. POWERS

A. W. VAETH, JR.

FRANK M. POLLOCK

P. W. MALPASS

The Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties is a States' Rights organization dedicated to preserving our racial integrity and our constitutional form of government. Reprinted below are statements from prominent and influential Virginians calling for resistance to the illegal Supreme Court decision. Won't you join with us in our efforts to uphold our Constitution, our freedom and our race?

"I am glad to have been one of the first to join the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties. I consider this a fine organization.

"The tides of executive, legislative and judicial invasion and control of state and individual conduct will never cease until the people, goaded beyond endurance, turn upon their reforming tormentors, demand a halt, and then enforce it. The fundamental principles laid down in our Constitution and Bill of Rights are the definitions and axioms of a free society, and are cherished by all good Virginians and Americans. These principles should serve as a rebuke and a stumbling-block to those who tear at us, both from within and from without. I hope that our Virginia people may now see the dangers confronting them and unite in this or some other similar organization to overcome the forces of evil, which apparently are determined to destroy our American way of life, and substitute in its place a totalitarian form of government.

"What can or shall we do in this momentous hour? There are two things we can do . . . and more. First, we can join the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties and ally ourselves with that patriotic organization which was conceived in love, not hate. Secondly, we can stand upon the ramparts of liberty unruffled, unashamed and unafraid, and let these impertinent meddlers know that we are determined never to surrender our freedom." —Wm. M. Tuck, 5th District, Virginia, Congress of the United States.

"If we can organize the southern states for massive resistance to the Supreme Court's order, I think that in time the rest of the country will realize that racial integration is not going to be accepted in the south." —Senator Harry F. Byrd, Virginia.

"We are now confronted with some of the gravest problems in the history of the Commonwealth—problems arising from judicial usurpation of the rights of the state. I refer to the sociological decision of the United States in the school segregation cases and the series of events which have resulted from that unwarranted opinion." —Governor Thomas B. Stanley, Virginia.

Won't you join with us today, to help preserve our Constitution, our Freedom and our race?

Sincerely Yours,

Norfolk Chapter
Defenders of State Sovereignty and
Individual Liberties

File No.....105-236-1A19

Date Received.....1/18/58

Contributor...

ADDRESS

Agent

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Description:

Membership Application
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Farmville, Virginia

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Mrs. Roberta J. Avery.....Office Manager
405-A E. Franklin St., Richmond, Va.
Telephone Milton 4-3013

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J. J. Jewett.....Chesterfield

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Jack Rathbone.....Arlington

E. J. Oglesby.....Charlottesville

Francis West.....Martinsville

"DEFENDERS OF STATE

SOVEREIGNTY

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AND

INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES"

105-236-1A19

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405-A EAST FRANKLIN STREET
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

CHARTERED IN VIRGINIA ON OCTOBER 26, 1954

WE ARE

Non-Profit
Non-Partisan

WE BELIEVE

In the Sovereignty of the Several States;
In certain liberties for the individual citizens of these states;
In the preservation of racial integrity;
In an education for all children;
In a society based on racial separateness;
In the separation of church and state;
In the precious heritage handed down to us by our forefathers;
Very sincerely, that our objectives are in the best interest of both races.

WE INTEND

To use every lawful, honorable and peaceful means to maintain the above principles;
To inform the people as to their inherent rights;
To give the best possible leadership to the thousands of people in Virginia who feel as we do, and to all Americans who want to preserve our States Rights and Individual Liberties.

Shortly after the controversial Supreme Court decision on May 17, 1954, a group of disturbed Virginians got together. Individually, each had already been concerned over the Federal Government's increasing encroachment on state sovereignty. But the May 17 edict was the proverbial last straw, and they swung unto action. In the Fall of 1954 this group employed counsel who advised on the application for Charter. On October 26, 1954, the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties was incorporated.

Stressing their stand on state sovereignty, the charter members also emphasized that, far from holding any hatred for the Negro, they would work for the benefit of both races and that they were by no means advocating the abolition of education.

In June of 1955 the Defenders published a pamphlet, "A Plan for Virginia". This set the pattern for the referendum vote and legislation passed by the Special Session. Counsel was retained continuously through two Special Sessions and the Regular Session of the General Assembly. Through membership dues, the Defenders played a big part and were very effective in the referendum and the Stanley Plan at the Special Session.

The educational program of the organization has been continuous, not only with the members, but also through releases to newspapers and mailings to State and County office holders.

The Defenders have earned the leadership in this fight for states rights and individual liberties not only in this state, but all over the country.

We have thousands of members from all parts of the state. Included in this membership are U. S. Congressmen, many members of our State Legislature, County and City officials, Judges, lawyers, doctors, ministers, educators, other leading business and professional men and women, housewives and people from all walks of life.

If you believe in these principles and would like to join us, or if you desire more information, fill out the enclosed card and mail to your local Chapter or Defenders, 405-A E. Franklin St., Richmond, Va. We will be pleased to furnish you with applications and material.

YOUR \$10.00 WILL—

Pay for 333 three-cent stamps.
Buy five minutes radio time.
Turn out 1,000 educational circulars.
Keep an organizational man on the road for one day.
Pay for telegrams to all of our Congressmen when necessary.

**DEFENDERS OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY AND
INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES**

I hereby apply for membership in the DEFENDERS
OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES.
I am a white, law abiding citizen of the United States
of America, and a resident of the City/County of

....., Virginia. I am not
a member of any organization detrimental to the
peace and welfare of the U. S. A., nor do I ever intend
belonging to any such organization.

I believe the segregation of the races is a right of
the state government; in the sovereignty of the sev-
eral states and in the freedom of the individual from
government controls.

- ☐ New Member ☐ Renewal
- ☐ Regular Member \$10 (Per annum)
- ☐ Husband and Wife Membership \$10 (Per annum)
- ☐ Sustaining Membership \$..... (Enclosed)
(\$10 or more)

All members receive our publication "Defenders
News and Views"

Name:

Address:

Date:

Sponsored By:
(Signature of Member)

Mailing Record for State Office

Chapter.....

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Address:

Amt. Paid: \$.....

Date.....

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File No. 105-236-1A¹⁸

Date Received 2/10/59

Contributor

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Agent

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Remarks

8 Pamphlets by Thurman Sensing

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back door and get the union shop, which is in effect the same thing. *They do not want any worker to have the right to get a job and make a living for himself and his family without being forced to pay dues for the privilege of doing so.* They want to force the union member to help support the political candidate of their choice without the member himself having any voice in saying who that candidate shall be. In other words, they want complete control over the lives of their members.

These are things to which the people of the South object and to which they will not submit—be they workers in the factory or otherwise. It is simply not in accord with the philosophy of the Southern people to accept compulsion in any form.

But it is for this very reason that the proponents of centralized government and economic planning make the South their chief target. They know that as long as the South holds out, they cannot force their ideology on the country as a whole. This is also the reason why the national unions are so anxious to get the workers of the South under their control. They know that so long as the rest of the country sees the workers in the South prospering and the South as a region prospering, it will be generally realized that unionism is not all they claim it to be.

Unionization In The South

by
Thurman Sensing

Southern States Industrial Council
MARTIN J. CONDON, III, President
1103-1111 Stahlman Building
Nashville 3, Tennessee

(Additional Copies Available on Request)

UNIONIZATION IN THE SOUTH

It is not a new story—it is just a revived story—that the unions are planning a big organizing drive on the South in all fields, but particularly in the textile and tobacco manufacturing industries.

The South has always been a very frustrating region of the country, so far as the national labor unions are concerned—just as it has always been a frustrating region to a great many other movements that would deprive the individual of the right to make his own decisions, decide his own future and choose his own destiny.

In other words, the South, as a region, believes in individual freedom. It believes in local self-government rather than in centralized government. It believes in individual initiative rather than a planned economy. It believes in individual incentive and opportunity rather than in government doles and controls.

At least this has been the philosophy of the South down through the years. Whether the South will retain this philosophy for the future under all the pressure that has been, and is being, brought to bear to change it remains to be seen. Of one thing, though, we can be quite sure—if the South gives up this

philosophy, then we shall see the crumbling of the greatest stronghold of liberty left in the land.

The unionization of the workers of the South is just one part of this general effort on the part of those who would gain power for themselves by destroying the freedom of others. Not that voluntary unionism in itself is so bad—though it does deprive the worker of the right to act in his own behalf—but that the abuse of unionism is so bad!

The union leaders are not satisfied to organize a union composed of voluntary members who are perfectly willing to pay the membership dues in return for having the union bosses represent them in negotiations with the employers. And who are also perfectly willing, it might be mentioned, to have part of their dues used to support political candidates of the union bosses' selection, without having any voice in the selection themselves.

Instead of this, the union leaders are constantly striving to make unionism compulsory. They want complete control over all the workers. They want to repeal the right-to-work laws in the states that have them—and the majority of these states are in the South. They want the closed shop, or if they cannot get that, they want to go through the

cialists among our own labor leaders, and we can be quite sure it would happen here if they ever gain control.

And yet the one thing which this visiting labor leader so gratuitously criticizes us most for is our upholding of the principle of individual freedom, is our opposition to the principle of compulsion, is our belief that there can be no freedom in a government where a man is forced to join a union before he can go out and get a job and make a living for himself and his family. That is all that the right-to-work means.

Whether Mr. Atlee realizes it or not, it is our support of this principle of freedom that caused the United States of America to seek and gain its independence from his own country many years ago. Whether he realizes it or not, his own Labor Government was—and would be again—just as dictatorial and autocratic over its own people as was George III's government over the colonists; in fact, more so.

It might be noted in this connection, too, that there was no lessening of eagerness on the part of Atlee's Socialist Labor Government to accept our foreign aid while he was in office, of which we have extended Great Britain billions of dollars. Does Mr. Atlee and others of his ilk not know—or care—that the aid they have so gladly accepted from us was produced by the profits of the free enterprise system? We know and care whether they do or not. *We refuse to be dragged down with them.*

Socialism

vs.

The Right-To-Work

by

Thurman Sensing

Southern States Industrial Council
J. CLIFFORD MILLER, JR., President
1103-1111 Stahlman Building
Nashville 3, Tennessee

(Additional Copies Available on Request)

SOCIALISM vs. THE RIGHT-TO-WORK

Clement Atlee, Prime Minister in Britain's Labor Government from 1945 to 1951, has been in our country recently for a series of lectures. During an interview while stopping between planes at Knoxville, Tennessee—on his way to deliver a lecture at the University of Kentucky—he took pains to severely castigate our right-to-work laws here in the United States.

Such an attitude is to be expected, of course, of one of the world's leading socialist labor leaders—because the socialist philosophy and the right-to-work philosophy are directly contrary philosophies—but it is still repugnant when so flagrantly portrayed while traveling in a foreign country. Who is Mr. Atlee—in effect a guest in our land—to criticize a fundamental principle of individual freedom that nineteen of our sovereign states have now guaranteed their people? And, especially, to express his criticism while being interviewed in one of those nineteen states?

Even so, this expressed attitude on the part of Mr. Atlee provides food for thought for all sound thinking people in this country, both inside and outside of labor unions. If this is the avowed belief of a leader who brought nothing but decadence and hardship to his people while he ruled over them, then there must be something wrong with his belief.

And that is exactly what happened while Mr. Atlee and his socialist Labor Government ruled Great Britain. Mr. Atlee presided over much of the crumbling of the once proud British Empire; in fact, he pushed it along. While he was in office, goods were both rationed and scarce, and the economy stagnated. He and his Government brought Great Britain to the very brink of ruin, so near in fact that it is sometimes to be doubted if she will ever recover.

The Atlee Labor Government did this by nationalizing major British industries, such as the railroads, coal mines, steel mills, etc.—thereby incurring operating deficits that cost the British taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars. They did it through socialized medicine. They did it by stifling individual initiative and private enterprise. They did it by establishing a welfare state that brought everybody down to a common level of mediocrity and gave no one a chance to prosper. They thereby wasted the fruits of private enterprise which had made Britain strong over the years.

Does any sincere patriotic American—either inside or outside a labor union—want this to happen to our country? Of course not. But we can be quite sure that that is exactly what would happen once the socialist labor policies of Mr. Atlee were put into effect here. We have so-

The Right of Petition, so far as we are concerned, therefore, is really The Responsibility of Citizenship. We do not ask our staff to run the government in a certain way; we tell them how we want it run—or else.

The danger, of course—and it is a danger of which the wise men who founded our government were quite aware—is that the people may become so indifferent to taking part in their government that they will forfeit all right to freedom. We have seen the light of liberty extinguished in many countries in the world in our own generation. We must never allow it to go out here in "The Land of the Free."

The only way in which people can prove they are capable of self-government is by retaining the control of that government in their own hands. The Right of Petition, the responsibility for writing your Congressman, therefore, is not something that someone else must do — it is something that YOU must do.

Your vote counted just as much as anyone's vote in electing your Congressman; your voice should be just as powerful as anyone's voice in instructing your Congressman. There are many important matters to be decided upon by our government in the days ahead. *It is your responsibility as a free citizen of a free nation to help see that they are decided upon correctly.*

Write Your Congressman !

by
Thurman Sensing

Southern States Industrial Council
MARTIN J. CONDON, III, President
1103-1111 Stahlman Building
Nashville 3, Tennessee

(Additional Copies Available on Request)

Write Your Congressman!

We, The People of the United States, employ certain individuals to run our government for us. Whether we keep them or let them go depends upon the kind of job they do during the period for which they are employed.

The most important group of these employees is the Congress. They pass the laws under which we live; they appropriate the moneys for which we are taxed. As the 85th Congress convenes for its second session early in 1958, it is well to not only reflect upon the responsibility of the Congress to the people but also upon the responsibility of the people to the Congress.

Just because we employ this Congress to run the country for a couple of years does not mean that we can do nothing about it until the two years are up if things do not go to suit us. In fact, it is our duty and our responsibility, as employers of the government staff, to not only see that they do the things they were elected to do but also to give them additional instructions from time to time to meet varying situations as they arise.

It is a poor employer who hires a man, gives him no attention whatever, and then fires him because he is not doing a good job.

Therefore, WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMAN!

Perhaps not many of us realize that the privilege to do so is a great inalienable right that is ours by virtue of much struggle and bloodshed on the part of our ancestors who sought freedom down through the centuries. It is known as *The Right of Petition*.

There was a time when the people could not tell their rulers what kind of government they wanted. The people simply had to accept whatever kind of government was imposed upon them. If it was good, they were lucky; if it was bad, there was nothing they could do about it.

By about 1628, however, the voice of the people became sufficiently powerful in the House of Commons in England that they exacted from Charles I, a strong believer in the Divine Right of Kings, a granting of *The Petition of Right*. Having once granted it, however, he did not respect it—and the penalty he paid about twenty years later was the loss of his head. Then about 1689, William III signed the Bill of Rights in England, the forerunner of our own Bill of Rights here in the United States.

Our own Declaration of Independence, our Constitution, and the first ten amendments known as the Bill of Rights, represent the highest expression in history of people who have sought freedom — the right to control their government rather than have their government control them.

but it brings special hardship to those who can bear up under it least—widows and orphans, retired people living on fixed incomes, most salaried people, most wage earners. *Continued long enough, inflation will destroy our economy in this country—and we can be quite sure that once our economy is destroyed, our way of life will go right along with it, and that without a shot being fired.*

No doubt many of us have been led to believe that our deficit spending and our increasing debt in recent years have been due to need of increased defense expenditures on account of the intensity of the cold war. This is not the fact at all. Since 1954, so-called defense expenditures have actually *decreased* \$300 million—from \$48.6 billion to \$48.3 billion. During that same period, domestic expenditures have been *increased* \$14.3 billion—from \$19.1 billion to \$33.4 billion.

Many fields can be pointed out where savings can be effected to the extent of balancing the budget, without any increase in taxes—and certainly any increase in taxes is highly undesirable under our present burden. Prominent among these are agricultural subsidies, foreign aid, the highway program, public housing, federal aid to education, urban renewal and aid to cities, etc. The main thing is to stop spending money for these unessentials and balance the budget. If our government won't take the initiative in doing this, then the people must demand it. *How about writing your Congressmen to this effect?*

Balance The Budget!

by
Thurman Sensing

Southern States Industrial Council
J. CLIFFORD MILLER, JR., President
1103-1111 Stahlman Building
Nashville 3, Tennessee

(Additional Copies Available on Request)

BALANCE THE BUDGET

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The necessity for calling a halt to inflationary deficit spending by our Government has now reached a critical stage. To continue such spending might well be the straw that breaks the camel's back. The time is at hand when every patriotic American should let his Congressmen know that a balanced budget for next year—assuming there will be no shooting war—should be their number one objective, that they should vote for nothing that would prevent such a budget.

This is not a partisan matter; it is much bigger than that. The American citizen should not care *which* party balances the budget; he should only be interested in the fact that it is balanced. In fact, he should be happy indeed if both parties would advocate—as they should—a balanced budget.

It is inexcusable that for 24 of the last 29 years this nation of ours has spent more than it has received, has lived beyond its income. During the years since the end of World War II, generally considered highly prosperous years, we have seen our national debt steadily increase. The debt limit was increased twice during the last session of Congress. Continued budget deficits are a sure way to financial ruin. We seem determined to make the prophecy of the Communist leaders that they would force us to spend ourselves into bankruptcy come true.

We are currently operating under a budget deficit of more than \$12 billion, and a total budget of \$80 billion—more than any administration and any Congress, radical, conservative, New Deal or whatever, has ever required of the taxpayers in peacetime, in fact bigger than any budget during the late Korean War.

There are many causes of inflation, but one of the greatest causes—and certainly the most influential in our own case—is continued deficit spending by the government. One of the strange vagaries in the thinking of people is that they seem to believe inflation is something that may someday happen but at the same time is something they should not be too much concerned about *right now*. That is why the term “creeping” is so appropriate in connection with both inflation and socialism; they happen so slowly that we do not realize the danger until it is too late.

Actually, of course, inflation has been going on in this country for a number of years. It is continuing. Our dollar today, compared with the 1939 dollar, is worth 48c. If we continue our deficit spending, this inflation will continue and the value of our dollar will steadily decline.

That is why the people of this country should demand that their Congress balance the budget. Outside of war, famine and pestilence, inflation has caused more human misery and suffering than any other one thing. Some can escape it to some extent—no one can escape it completely—

In the drive for power, the union bosses have attempted to tear to pieces the Bill of Rights. Ugly threats in the night to workers and their families, ripped tires, acid thrown in the face of independent men, beatings in dark alleys—all these are instruments of union leaders who seek to be above the law. They want laboring men to understand that they must do as they are told, with no questions asked, or risk physical injury or denial of work.

The states may have difficulty tracking down all the perpetrators of union violence. That's a question of law enforcement. But the states can act with firmness to prevent honest Americans from being forced out of their jobs because they don't want to be captives of some boss in Detroit or Chicago.

Union power is a cancer eating at freedom in the United States. The way to check this malignant growth is to take from union bosses their weapon of reprisal against working men—the denial of a job. When state policy is clear that a man doesn't have to be a union member to hold any job, then there is a new measure of freedom in a state.

Freedom is every American's birthright. Every state in the union needs a right-to-work law to help working men protect their birthright from those who would steal it.

FREEDOM IS OUR BIRTHRIGHT

**by
Thurman Sensing**

**Southern States Industrial Council
J. CLIFFORD MILLER, JR., President
1103-1111 Stahlman Building
Nashville 3, Tennessee**

(Additional Copies Available on Request)

The union bosses know that the biggest threat to their hold on captive union members are the right-to-work laws in force in a number of states. This fall they are stepping up their campaign against these instruments of freedom that place boss rule in danger.

Recently, the AFL-CIO issued a book entitled "Union Security—The Case Against 'Right-to-Work' Laws." The union bosses hope to brainwash the public and their own membership so that understanding of true freedom will disappear and the Reuther-Hoffa-Meany type dictatorship will be safe.

The ideas that the AFL-CIO are attempting to put across in this propaganda tract should not be hidden from view. The public should know how the concept of freedom is twisted. *"There is only one simple guiding moral principle involved in the question of union security,"* says the AFL-CIO. *"The good of the many is of greater moral value than the good of the individual."*

There is the unionist philosophy in plain language anyone can understand. It is the philosophy of the communist or Nazi master state that crushes the individual when he dares question what the rulers deem best. Walter Reuther says he knows what is best for the American laboring man, and if Mr. Aver-

age American Working Man doesn't like what is planned for him, he can just do without a job. The union democracy that the AFL-CIO wants is a democracy where everyone is equal in obedience to the union bosses and planners.

This kind of union democracy is no democracy at all. It is democracy in name only. It is "the people's republic" democracy of communist-ruled East Europe. But I am convinced that most Americans don't approve of their fellow-citizens being treated as robots who can't think except as the master-brain in Detroit sends the signals.

The right of the individual working man should not be abridged by union bosses. Of course, that's just what labor bosses have been seeking to do for more than a generation. They want to add captives each year and widen their rule to include millions of new captive members. They view right-to-work laws as a bulwark of the individual who won't have a union boss decide what is best for him. The union bosses also know that right-to-work laws, with their strict rules against rough stuff, deny unions the tools of dictatorship — the goon squads and the violence-ridden picket lines that overturn automobiles and smash the faces of innocent working people who want to enter plants where they are employed.

was established, and a continuation of this process would eventually destroy our freedom. In fact, the significant difference between a free nation and a slave nation is that in a free nation the people accept the responsibility for their own welfare, while in a slave nation that responsibility is turned over to the government. *And it makes no difference whether this government is the despotism of the dictator, the regimentation of communism or the planned economy of socialism—the end result is the same.*

We could lose our freedom through a confiscatory system of taxation that dulls both the incentive and the morals of the people. We could lose our freedom through Government competition with private enterprise. We could lose our freedom through the slavery of compulsory unionism in any form. We could lose our freedom by playing favorites—by making it possible for some groups to have an advantage over others—such as tax favoritism extended to cooperatives, monopoly unionism in the case of industry-wide bargaining, etc.

We could lose our freedom in any way that would make the group larger and the individual smaller, that would make the state all-powerful and the individual simply a cog in the machine, that would make the government the master of the people rather than the servant of the people. These are the things we must watch if we are to retain our liberty.

“GIVE ME LIBERTY”

by

Thurman Sensing

Southern States Industrial Council
MARTIN J. CONDON, III, President
1103-1111 Stahlman Building
Nashville 3, Tennessee

(Additional Copies Available on Request)

"GIVE ME LIBERTY"

Man, by his very nature, wants to be free—free to choose his own future and decide his own destiny. He wants to decide these things for himself; he doesn't want somebody else deciding them for him. As history has shown us time and again, he will die to gain this freedom if necessary; and he had rather die than lose it.

The outstanding example of this fact in the history of the world was the founding of the United States of America. The main motivating force causing our forefathers to settle in this land was the search for freedom. Later, when it seemed the tyrants of the old world would not allow them the freedom for which they had searched and for which they had struggled, they fought at Bunker Hill and King's Mountain and Valley Forge and Yorktown to make their freedom sure.

Our forefathers, as is written in Latin on the reverse side of the Great Seal of the United States, thereby established a "New Order of the Ages." Thus for the first time in history was formed a government that belonged to the people rather than a people who belonged to their government. Thus was begun a nation that dignified the individual rather than the state, a nation that has become the strongest on the face of the earth. Thus was established a government that has brought more benefits to more people than any other ever known to man.

We would do well to pause and consider these facts, to give careful thought to these things that have brought our nation to its present position among the nations of the world. If we do not know what they are, if we give no thought to what they are, if we do not care what they are, then how can we expect to preserve them for future generations?

The danger that faces us in this country now is that we shall lose our freedom without realizing it. Freedom can be lost just as easily by erosion from within as by attack from without. In fact, perhaps easier—because we would die to preserve our freedom by attack from without but, either through ignorance or apathy, we ignore the attack from within.

Specifically, we could lose our freedom by continuing to make the Federal Government stronger and the local government weaker. Our forefathers left us a Constitution specifically designed to limit the authority and powers of the Federal Government. They knew that local self-government is the greatest safeguard of individual freedom. But now the Constitution is being interpreted in a manner so as to give the Federal Government greater power than ever before. This trend must be reversed if we are to retain our freedom.

We have seen a constant enlargement of government welfare measures in recent years and are now hearing proposals for even more. This is a complete reversal of the principles on which our government

Yet in the face of all this, and many other instances that could be cited to show that we cannot win friends with money, Congress is now being asked to approve an increase in foreign aid. The Administration proposes spending \$4.3 billion next year, compared with \$4.2 billion this year. But more significant, it proposes appropriations of \$4.9 billion next year compared with \$2.7 billion this year. This means that the Administration is committed to keep up foreign aid at its present level for the indefinite future.

Since we cannot buy friends with dollars—and we know we cannot do so—we had better begin paying some attention to our economy at home. Discontinuance of foreign aid would enable us to cut taxes, which are now taking a third of our income. It would enable us to begin paying off our national debt, which is larger than the combined debts of all the rest of the nations of the world and which we now give every appearance of passing on to our children as if we were in no way responsible for it.

The best assurance we have for the preservation of freedom in this world is the maintenance of a strong economy in the United States of America—and this we cannot hope to maintain if we continue to profligately scatter our substance over the face of the earth.

WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMAN TO
STOP FOREIGN AID!

Stop Foreign Aid!

by
Thurman Sensing

Southern States Industrial Council
E. J. McMILLAN, President
1103-1111 Stahlman Building
Nashville 3, Tennessee

(Additional Copies Available on Request)

Stop Foreign Aid !

If you never write your Congressman about anything else, you should write him now and ask him to vote an end to foreign aid.

Since the end of the Second World War, we have poured out \$51.3 billion of the American taxpayers' money in foreign aid to nations all over the face of the globe. This was done in an effort to buy friends to help us withstand the threat of communism.

If we did not know in the beginning that we could not buy friends with dollars, we should certainly know by now.

Take the case of France. This is one of the nations we have helped most; yet it is constantly drawing farther away.

Since the end of the Second World War we have given France about \$5 billion in economic aid and about \$5 billion in military aid. This is the most we have helped any nation next to Great Britain. But the French people, with an average of \$1 billion a year in help from American taxpayers during the past ten years, continue in large numbers to favor the Communists.

During the recent French national elections, 5,460,000 people voted communist. This was 26 per cent of the total vote cast, and it resulted in the election of 150 Communists to seats in the French Assembly.

What kind of ally is this to depend upon with a half million American boys in Europe facing the Soviets to the east? France was a better friend and a better ally before we started pouring out all this aid. We have wasted our money.

Take the case of India. Since 1950, we have given India \$500 million. Now how do the Indians feel about us? They want to turn Formosa over to Communist China; they want to get Red China into the United Nations; they oppose practically all the United States defense measures designed to keep the Communists in check anywhere. There is agitation inside India for more trade with the Soviet world. Indian newspapers praise Russia as the country's friend while they ignore American benefactions or take them for granted. **After all our aid, United States prestige has slipped to a new low in that country.**

Even sound-thinking people in Britain, the best friend we have in this world—if we have any—will tell you that the worst thing that could have happened to them was the \$4 billion loan we made them in 1946, which helped put their Socialist Government in office, and the Marshall Aid we gave them in the following years, which helped keep it in office. **They will tell you that they would have gotten rid of their Socialist Government—which brought them to the very brink of ruin—much sooner than they finally did without our interference.**

We mentioned the American taxpayer and the fact that no one seems to speak for him any more. If he is not too brain-washed and scared by the politicians and the one-worlders, he should speak up for himself. He should advise his Government that at least he is not scared of what Russia might do if our foreign aid is discontinued. Any such fear is all in our minds. Let's wait until Russian foreign aid also totals \$70 billion before we begin to worry—then we'll never worry! Neither should the American taxpayer fear any lack of allies against communism if our foreign aid is discontinued. Those who are against communism will still be against it, with or without our aid; those who are not against it will not be changed anyway.

In fact, the greatest safeguard in this world against communism is a strong United States of America—and certainly we would be much stronger if we quit dissipating our material resources over the face of the globe. At least our national debt would have been \$70 billion less if we had never started on the program—and it would be hard to prove that the rest of the world would have been in any worse shape than it is now. The chances are the world would have been in much better shape—because nothing destroys self-reliance like dependence upon someone else to take care of you.

It is to be believed the great majority of the American people would vote against foreign aid—if they only had the chance to do so.

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THE CASE AGAINST FOREIGN AID

by

Thurman Sensing

Southern States Industrial Council
MARTIN J. CONDON, III, President
1103-1111 Stahlman Building
Nashville, Tennessee

(Additional Copies Available on Request)

The President has again asked for billions in foreign aid for the next fiscal year—\$3,942,100,000 altogether. Of this, \$2,635,000,000 would go for military assistance and \$1,307,100,000 for economic aid. These amounts, added to what has already been appropriated for this purpose, would bring our foreign aid bill up to some \$70 billion since the end of the Second World War.

This whole program of foreign aid is completely fallacious and illogical — regardless of the propaganda being grandiloquently shot at us—at our own expense—by political leaders of both parties, by the internationalists, the one-worlders, and the do-gooders. Yet we have been brainwashed and scared to such an extent as to what would happen to us if it were discontinued that it is very rare any more that we hear anybody taking the side of the American taxpayer or representing the philosophy of an independent America.

There were two basic misconceptions in the foreign aid program to begin with—(1) that we could buy friends, and (2) that we could cure the ills of the world with dollars. Neither is possible.

You just cannot go out and buy love of representative democracy and love of freedom like you can buy a ton of coal or a bushel of wheat. It must first exist in the hearts of the people themselves, and if it does not exist there, no number of our dollars will put it there.

Who is to say that we did not have just as many, if not more, friends at the end of World War II than we have right now? Who is to say that, instead of curing the ills of the world with our dollars, we have not added to them—by aiding communism in many instances, by subsidizing socialism in even more instances, by destroying the independence and self-reliance of many nations, by upsetting the way of life of peoples when they did not want it upset?

This viewpoint has nothing to do with the value of the United Nations; our participation in that organization proves that we are not isolationist. It has nothing to do with military alliances; we should always be ready for military alliances when it seems to our mutual benefit. (It should be pointed out, though, that a nation that is not willing to defend itself against communism by its own efforts is not likely to make a very good ally.) It has nothing to do with foreign trade; we have always been ready throughout our history to trade with foreign nations and should continue to do so.

What we are saying is that it is fundamental folly to continue under the conception that we can solve the problems of the world if we will only spend enough of our money. We have made entirely too many mistakes, both domestic and foreign, under that conception to keep it up any longer. Our foreign economic aid should be discontinued immediately; our foreign military aid should be thoroughly reviewed and liquidated as soon as possible.

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The "social engineers," in addition to defining their opponents as sick, have developed a number of other techniques for getting their way. "Group dynamics," as worked up at the White House Conference, was one of these. Another technique is that of obtaining "canonized" samples of public opinion, then presenting these to Governmental bodies as the will of the people. The State Department, which has been using this practice for a number of years to push its program, was caught red-handed at it in 1937. Poll "engineers" were striving for answers favoring foreign aid; in addition to slanted queries a key question was worded so that answers to it would produce a

Jo Hindman is a West Coast researcher and writer who has contributed to a number of conservative periodicals, including *The Freeman*.

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The principal danger of this "engineering" movement—and of such of its subdivisions as "mental health"—is that it equates certain political opinions with sanity and "right" thinking, and brands their opposition as sickness. Here, for example, is a classic definition of the symp-

In other words, a person adhering to conservative ideas is defined as mentally unbalanced. Similar formulae appear in such books as *The Authoritarian Personality* and *The New American Right*, which attempt to show that those who reject statism do so because of frustrations and neuroses. Thus, the so-called "normal" world is the world of pseudo-liberalism. Determination that those who reject it are simply "sick," of course, makes that much easier the job of engineering people, willing or unwilling, into living in it.

Sociometry compounds a variety of techniques and concepts from psychology, social and cultural anthropology, psychiatry and biology; it embraces a hodge-podge of activity suggested by its

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weird vocabulary, which is considerably more formidable than the things it represents.

For example, in spite of its high-sounding title, a "sociogram" is merely a chart resembling a maze of pool-table shots, diagramming such facts as whether "Helen chooses Frances," whether "Betty is Mary's first choice" and so on. Lines drawn between circles with peoples' names in them constitute a sociogram, and sociograms chart interpersonal paths between members of groups as small as three, as large as 250 people or even more.

The object of sociometry is to apply all of its techniques to the activities of human groups with such scientific exactness that their behavior will be channeled along the paths desired by the planners.

Most influential of the "social engineers" is a man named J. L. Moreno, a Viennese social scientist who arrived in New York in 1925, fore-armed with the "sociogram," the "psychodrama" and other sociometric techniques. Soon after arrival, Moreno teamed up with Dr. Bela Schick, who, as recently as 1957, was identified as a sponsor of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, a chief instrument of the Communist party in its conspiratorial attack against the processes of American government. Dr. Schick brought Moreno before a gathering of physicians and nurses at Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York, where this social engineer demonstrated the technique of psychotherapy as described above. Moreno was on his way.

Over in Europe, Dr. Moreno apparently had been casting about for the best way of employing his new science. Ruminating on where to "plant" his ideas of reshaping human society, he rejected the idea of taking his plan to Soviet Russia, for the simple reason that a similar plan—Marxism itself—was already being tried there. So he brought his social engineering to the United States. He commenced: "I preferred to be the midwife to an incoherent, confused, democratic way of life, than the commissar of a highly organized world." Moreno applauded the "dictatorship of the proletariat," but expressed distaste for Stalinist methods. He decided to replace the global socio-economic proletarian revolution with "small" sociometric revolutions.

Dr. Moreno's views about the sociometric revolution and Dr. Schick's connections with one of America's most notorious Communist fronts are not the only evidence of a strong affinity between the sociometry movement and those sympathetic to Moscow. The case of sociometrist Mark Zborowski, Soviet agent, is perhaps the most sensational revelation to date of the kind of people involved in this movement. Zborowski,

a self-confessed hireling of Moscow convicted of perjury in November, 1958, has enjoyed patronage and professional advancement into the most sensitive positions in America, all under the guise of mental health research. His progress along a chain of influence is so revealing an episode that it deserves its own sociogram.

Russian-born Zborowski, who spied upon the Trotsky entourage in Paris under orders from Stalin, entered the United States in 1946. He worked on a US Navy research project at Columbia University, directed by Communist-fronter Ruth Benedict, where his immediate supervisor was the controversial anthropologist, Margaret Mead, who is a one-world mental health official and ardent supporter of the social engineering movement.

Helping Zborowski get Federal support was Lawrence K. Frank, mental health official Zborowski applied for work on a sociometric project at a Veterans Administration hospital analyzing the reactions of hospitalized veterans "involved in the pain experience." Frank signed Zborowski's request for the job. The application was reviewed by the mental health study section and by the National Advisory Mental Health Council, where sat officials prominently identified with social engineering. Dr. S. Bernard Wurtz was present on the National Advisory Mental Health Council at the time Zborowski's application was reviewed, and Margaret Mead and Leonard S. Cottrell, dean at Cornell University, held positions in the Mental Health Research Study section. Soviet agent Zborowski got the job.

Three years later Zborowski sought patronage from the Russell Sage Foundation in New York, where Leonard S. Cottrell, Jr. edits *Sociometry*, the magazine founded by Dr. Moreno. The Foundation's board of trustees approved and advanced funds for Zborowski's continued study at the Bronx Veterans Administration hospital, with "greater independence as director of the project"—an unexplained adjustment that was effected simply by removing Zborowski's name from the Federal payroll and placing him on a Russell Sage grant. Zborowski was sentenced on December 8, identified as a henchman in a Soviet espionage ring in this country.

In 1955, with Margaret Mead and others of her ilk, Moreno backed a variety of one-worldism being advanced through something called "Children's International Summer Villages." CISV assembles children of different nationalities and races and gives them practice in living together in summer villages; this experience supposedly is a sample of future one-world life. The children, moreover, return to their home groups as socio-

metrized "agents." Literature from CISV was distributed at a UNESCO gathering in San Francisco in 1957. UNESCO features Moreno-type sociograms in its teacher-training publications, included in the notorious booklet series, *Towards World Understanding*.

Moreno tirelessly promoted his plans in social science circles, and even succeeded in reaching the Nirvana of the collectivist planners: his plan was taken up by a Government agency. In the early 'thirties through his numerous contacts, he obtained an introduction to President Franklin Roosevelt. Subsequently, in a New Deal experiment called the "Centerville" project (a fictitious town supplied by the social engineers), American families were arranged in a neighborhood according to a chart laid out upon social engineering principles. A "key" family was strategically located so that its influence would have far-reaching effects in molding the attitudes of the entire community. The results of the experiment were checked out by secret ballot of the families and by quizzing children about family conversations.

Summing up the "Centerville" project in 1936, Dr. Moreno's magazine announced: "For the first time in 20 years, since Moreno began to develop the application of his sociometric technique in European resettlement programs during World War I, sociometric principles have been applied to an open community." The object of such experiments is to produce a predictable set of community attitudes, stimulated by "key" agents who have been placed in the community according to sociometric principles of influence and leadership.

● The "Centerville" experiment has by now lapsed into obscurity, but so-called "city planning" programs and the current gigantic "metro" government plan display many symptoms of the social engineering mentality. A rough estimate of how far the movement has proceeded may be formed upon inspection of the "urban renewal" and "community redevelopment" projects, which promote the knock-down-build-up craze that is evacuating US homeowners by the thousands.

● The parallel movement of "metropolitan government" also bears sociometric markings. "Metro" proposes to collect independent units of municipal government under a big super-government, and to maintain control of such bodies through something described as "appointed executive" administration. Since these proposed metropolitan districts frequently cross state lines, the very concept of government units corresponding to them makes hash of our Constitution.

* This was the series that contained the famous statement: "As there is no child better than the physical air of education, education is world-middling and produces only further atrocious results. As we have moved well, it is especially the family that inflicts the child with serious maladjustment. The school should therefore use the mother as a model earlier to model family attitudes that favor progress."

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which vests all reserved governing powers in the several states.

● Similarly, the "guided minds" program in the public schools, which has been frequently discussed in the columns of HUMAN EVENTS, is a subdivision of the "social engineering" movement. Hidden sociometrists have been doodling in the schools for some time, unknown to the students or to the parents whose home life and socio-economic status come under close scrutiny. The "cum" files in school offices, containing cumulative information concerning pupils and their parents, provide information from which sociometrists perform research, write papers, and publish social engineering conclusions.

Not all schoolhouses are infested by the amazing snoopers, but in schools dominated by highly experimental practices, "cum" files, when opened unexpectedly to prevent file-stripping, reveal to parents an amazing sight. In a goulash of data are found transcripts of statements uttered by parents, students' autobiographies written as classroom assignments, and innocent remarks of children collected in notebook "logs" by teachers, who are thorough agents of observation.

● Apart from community planning programs and the "counseling" advocated at the school level by the engineers, there is the pyrotechnical subject of "mental health," which has been the most widely condemned aspect of the entire movement.

According to a publication of the University of Chicago, a person with a 100 per cent mental health rating would have no "defenses" at all and would simply agree to "adjust." Social engineers say: "This type of personality is very responsive to change in the outside world and within himself." And: "Good adjustment is attained when a patient leaves his pattern of usually unrewarded defenses for a pattern of socially acceptable defenses." (*Psychotherapy and Personality Change*, Rogers and Dymond; pp. 162, 161.)

When all the smoke has cleared, the central question involved in "mental health" is simply this: is mental illness a clinical disorder to be diagnosed on the basis of medical evidence or is it a political matter to be decided by left-wing ideologues seeking to promote one-worldism and similar programs?

Because this is the important question, current "mental health" agitation should not be confounded with humanitarian legislation to deal with mental illness. The confusion between medically diagnosed mental disorder and politically diagnosed "frustrations" has allowed mental health politics to ride the coattails of legitimate concern for the insane.

ARTICLE 3

referred 481 espionage cases to the department. That is near an average rate of one-a-day.

American citizens seem not to be aware of or to care little about communism's determined plans for a bright, new Red world. In a letter some months ago discussing this fat-headed complacency, President Eisenhower wrote: "I am often astounded . . . at the apparent apathy of so many Americans."

AN HOUR OF GLORY

(Editorial, *The Richmond News Leader*,
October 25, 1958)

Man's memory is short—and it is especially short when he seeks to escape an uneasy conscience. . . . It was on October 23, 1956, a Tuesday as it happened, that the demonstrations began in Budapest. A new spirit, born of the "de-Stalinization" maneuvers of the Kremlin hierarchy, swept the streets of Hungary's capital where the Soviets had held sway since 1944, when they replaced the Nazis as conquerors. Now, on that bright Tuesday, the streets seemed a no-man's land, to be won and held by the bold. Thousands of students, unarmed and confident, marched arm-in-arm, chanting patriotic slogans, calling for greater freedom of mind and spirit, unaware that they would win and hold these freedoms for a few proud days only, before the dark curtain of oppression fell again.

Outwardly, the moment for assertion seemed at hand that Tuesday evening. On and on the students marched, their ranks swelled each moment by plain-garbed workers, women with shopping bags, small children carrying Hungarian flags plucked from dark attics, symbols of a national spirit, long dormant during years of foreign rule, that now was coming full awake. A holiday mood beyond the throng. *Stalinist Premier Rakosi had fallen; pliable Imre Nagy would succeed. Among the marchers were newly released prisoners, victims of "Stalinism" freed with the blessing of the retreating government. Hope and a sense of power welled in the hearts of the crowd, as they approached the radio station, singing their national song:*

*Magyarok, your country calls you!
Meet this hour, what'er befalls you!
Shall we freemen be, or slaves?
Choose the lot your spirit craves!*

Then, at grim-walled Radio Budapest, the song caught in the throats of the marchers and became a scream of horror, as the Soviet Security Police (AVH) opened fire. Here was the regime's answer to the cry for freedom! Men, women and children alike were mowed down by Hungarian trainers who had cast their lot with the Soviet invader. Weeping, silent, the marchers fell back, leaving many of their number motionless on the bloody cobblestones. In this moment, a revolution—ludicrous, brave and hopeless—was born.

Everywhere, AVH forces and hastily armed patriots clashed. By nightfall, the city had risen and Budapest's great Stalin statue lay in ruins, toppled by willing arms that no longer would serve a hated oppressor. Dawn brought new fighting, as 10,000 Soviet troops reinforced the Security Police. Again, crowds marched, this time on the parliament building; again they were repulsed. But the revolt spread, moving outward from the capital as when a great stone is hurled into a stagnant pond. Hungry would be free!

For a week, the rebels won victory after victory: helped by the deterring Hungarian army, the patriots overran the countryside and pushed back the dismayed Soviets. Rebel radios beamed their message of hope to the West, appealing for assistance, asking that the free world honor its long-standing pledge to "liberate" the slave-nations behind the Iron Curtain. There was no answer.

On November 1, with the rebels holding most of Hungary, the Soviets began to recover. Reinforcements poured into Budapest and the fighting reached new peaks of savagery. For these were not troops of European Russia, but dark-skinned Mongols, drawn from the steppes of Central Asia, unlikely to hold their fire against an alien people whom their ancestors once put in the torch and sword. Once more, Premier Nagy called on the West to save the revolution. He asked the United Nations to act. There was no answer.

Ultimately, despite countless acts of individual heroism, despite the bravery of frightened teenagers and iron-willed women who fought alongside their men, the revolution was crushed, brutally, absolutely. Patriots were shot in the streets without semblance of trial; others were herded into sealed boxcars and sent eastward to life-long slavery in the Arctic. Everywhere, tyranny conquered.

Over the past two years, the West has labored mightily to ease an aching conscience. We could not risk war, faint-hearted rationalists say, but they do not mention that, for a time, Budapest was free of Soviet forces. It was within the power of the United States, with one bold stroke, to recognize the rebel government, much as we did recently in Iraq. But such a daring move was unthinkable to the timid souls of the State Department, who callously ignored their obligation to a people they had urged to rebellion. The Hungarians pleaded for help, for a gesture, for recognition that their fight was ours. There was no answer from Washington.

There are those in the West who see the Hungarian revolt as a great setback for the Soviets, who doubtless lost prestige among left-wingers with their brutal return to Stalinism. But the real loser was the West, for we avoided the face-to-face encounter that might have inspired a world half-slave, half free. For precious days, the tide of history flowed to our advantage. But we missed it. And a proud, determined people watched victory turn to ashes, because the professed friends of freedom lacked the will to win.

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Defenders' NEWS and VIEWS

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DEAR FELLOW VIRGINIAN AND FELLOW AMERICAN:

You know what has happened in Virginia. Do you know why? You have heard it said that integration is a part of the Communist program, but do you know how true this is? Do you know that it is a fact that the official publication of the Communist Party, U.S.A., salutes the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in practically every issue?

Your organization feels that the Communist program has advanced to the point now that THERE IS VERY LITTLE TIME LEFT if our grass roots are going to do anything about saving the United States of America. Patriots have been sleeping while the enemies of our form of government have been working overtime. For this reason this issue of the *News & Views* carries the first of a series of articles contributed by member Defenders who have made a study of the international conspiracy. We are indebted to these loyal Virginians for the enormous amount of research they have done, and everything appearing in this and subsequent issues can be documented. You are invited to request from this office documentation of any statement or report that you might question.

The NAACP's membership is large, their financial status sound; but remember this: IT IS NOT THE SIZE OF THE DOG IN THE FIGHT, BUT THE SIZE OF THE FIGHT IN THE DOG. If you do not think it necessary to read this now, then we suggest that you put it aside in a safe place. Then, when it is too late—take this out and read it, and say, "Somebody did tell me. Why didn't I listen?"

NORFOLK DEFENDERS
490 COLLEY AVENUE
P. O. BOX 4012, MILAN STATION
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
TELEPHONE: MADISON 2-7889

Sincerely,
BOB CRAWFORD,
President.

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